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DOUBLE LIKE

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Wash.—A form of skin

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Times

Liberty Under Law—Equal Rights—True Industrial Freedom

PRICE 2½ CENTS (Delivered to Subscribers)

SATURDAY MORNING

MAY 2, 1914

PHILIPPINES IN DEMAND

Germany Ready to
Buy Islands.

International Expert Says the
Kaiser Would Pay a High
Price for Them.

Ignorant Dog Eaters Barred
by McReynolds from
Entering Here.

Force Their Presence May In-
terfere With Wilsonian
Independence Plan.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The repeated
declaration that Germany is eager
to smash the Monroe doctrine in
South American territory was
made by Prof. Hans Delbrück, a
leading authority in international
politics, in an interview today.

"Germany," said the professor, "is
in a serious need of colonies, but there
is no room for her in South America.
We have come to the time when a
European nation cannot seize territory
simply through greed. There must
be some ethical reason justifying
the assumption of sovereignty."
One of the South American countries
desperately in need of assistance
from a European country.

When asked if Germany would care
to Central America territory, Herr
Delbrück answered in the negative.
"While I have not studied this phase
thoroughly, I do not believe there is
anything in Central America which
would care to have," he said, "but
I would like the Philippines. If the
United States should become involved
in a war with Mexico, and Mexico
should appear first through the in-

THE WORLD'S NEWS

IN TODAY'S TIMES.

The Foremost Events of Yesterday: (1) Arrival of the
Steamship Siberia. (2) Mexico. (3) Congress. (4) Colo-
rado. (5) German Negotiations for the Philippines Reported.

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5. Religious News: Bible Lessons.
6. Yesterday's Baseball Results.
7. Court Meets at Berkeley.
8. Regulators Act With Militia.
9. Weather Report: City in Brief.

PART II. PICTORIAL CREAM SHEET.

1. Dynamiter at Trouble Helm.
2. Turn millions in real estate.
3. Significant Move by Union Oil.
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6. Society Affairs: At the Theaters.
7. News from Southern Comities.
8. Hapenings Along the Pacific Slope.
9. Stocks: Bonds: Financial Summary.
10. Industrial Progress: Port Items.
11. Public Service: City Hall, Courts.

SUMMARY.

THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.
m., south; velocity 5 miles. Thermom-
eter, highest, 60 deg.; lowest, 51 deg.
Forecast: Unsettled weather, probably
with showers Saturday. For complete
weather report see last page of Part I.

THE CITY. Pasadena capital in-
vested heavily in acreage about San
Diego. The William R. Staats Company
yesterday consummated a \$3,000,000
deal, involving deep-water frontage on
San Diego Bay.

Mrs. Fannie Denton Savage, former
baseball player, filed suit for divorce
against Dr. Arthur H. Savage, polo
player.

L.W.W. agitators and looters paraded
the streets last night without a permit,
and an investigation will be made.

Two physicians declared that the man
killed in the automobile accident in which
Mr. McCombs was killed. He is held
for murder.

The bakers' strike was stirred up by
rumors and his gang of convicted
convicts.

A decision of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission ended the discrimina-
tion by railroads against fiber boxes.

The Sheriff defied a Superior judge
over the disposition of a youthful pris-
oner.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. When
a society man recently married was
killed in a car accident, the justice
sent the man two weeks to prove
that his death was genuine.

The State convention of women's

A STOR BRIDE DOWERLESS.

Mrs. Vincent Renounces Her
Rights Before Marriage
to Millionaire.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)
NEW YORK BUREAU OF
THE TIMES, May 1.—It was
said today that, according to
the custom of the Astor family,
Mrs. Vincent Astor renounced
her dower rights in the vast
Astor estate before her mar-
riage on Thursday. This has
been done for generations in
return for a settlement. The
settlement is seldom generous
in proportion of the vast wealth
of the family. Vincent Astor's
grandmother, Mrs. William As-
tor, renounced her dower
rights; so did Mrs. Ava Willing
Astor and Mrs. Madeline Force
Astor.

CELEBRATE PHOENIX FETE.

San Francisco Enters Upon Three-
Day Festivities to Commemorate Its
Rise from the Ashes.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE)
SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Under
the auspices of the Panama-Pacific
Exposition, San Francisco entered to-
day upon a three-day celebration of
Phoenix Fete, so called because the
festivities are designed to com-
memorate the city's rise from her
ashes of eight years since, as well as
mark the progress of building opera-
tions on the 1914 fair grounds. The
children were given the first day of
the fete. About a monster May Day
pole erected in the center of the con-
cession plaza, thousands of youngsters
wove the colors of the exposition.
A program including dances and
drills was scheduled to last until sun-
day.

Throughout the festivities the ex-
position palaces were open to the
public. Tomorrow aquatic sports,
field exercises and other forms of ath-
letics will be part of the program.
On the athletic field of the exposition
grounds seventy-five young Chinese
girls from the San Francisco oriental
school will drill to music furnished
by a Chinese boys' band. The crown-
ing event of the fete is scheduled for
Saturday night, when a ball of all na-
tions will be held in the Palace of
Machinery.

The festival will close Sunday with
a grand parade and a fireworks display.
1913 mural paintings and statuary will
be on exhibition.

SIBERIA IS SAFE.

Pacific Liner Is in
Manila.

Captain Reports that His
Vessel Had Uneventful
Voyage.

Commander Surprised that
World Had Been Hood-
winked by Alarm.

Errors of Wireless Transmis-
sion Said to Be Responsi-
ble for It All.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The
liner Siberia, reported wrecked off
Pozorhoe, steamed into Manila
Bay within an hour of schedule time.
Advices cabled from Manila under to-
morrow's date reported that at 11
a.m. the vessel dropped anchor and
her captain reported an uneventful
voyage from Nagasaki.

Prior reports from Manila led to
general belief that the 12,000-ton
steel ship was safe, but local ship-
ping circles remained pessimistic,
arguing that messages of latitude and
longitude do not spring from nowhere.
The explanation that the wireless call
"R.O.S." and the code signal of the
liner Persia, "M.B.E." had become
confused, straightened out this phase
of the affair.

Exceptional interest was taken
throughout the country in the fate
of the Siberia, because of the number
of prominent persons on her passen-
ger list, which included the name of
Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison, wife
of the Governor-General of the
Philippines Islands.

Manila time is about twenty hours
ahead of San Francisco.
The report that the vessel was
sinking led heavily upon a city got
used to disaster. The ship's
wreck was a part of the tragedy.
The signal exception was the case of
the Pacific Mail Steamship Com-
pany's liner Rio Janeiro, which sank
at the entrance of San Francisco Bay
February 21, 1914, with the loss of
128 lives.

The Siberia, with its sister ship,
the Korea, was put on the Pacific Mail
run across the Pacific in 1901, a few
months after a vacancy had been cre-
ated in the schedule of the company
by the sinking of the Rio de Janeiro.
The Siberia is a steel, twin-screw
vessel, with a displacement of 12,000
tons. She is registered in the port of
New York.

Capt. Adrian Zeeder of the Siberia
is a veteran commander of the Pa-
cific Mail steamship fleet. He has
been in the service for more than
twenty years. His first command was
on the Persia, ran from San Fran-
cisco to the isthmus. For the last
ten or twelve years he has been in
the oriental service of the company.
He has been in command of the Si-
beria about eight years.

LINER SIBERIA REACHES MANILA.

(BY PACIFIC CABLE AND A. P.)

MANILA, May 2.—The Pacific Mail
steamer Siberia arrived here at 11
o'clock today. Her captain reports
that the vessel had an uneventful
voyage from Nagasaki to Manila.

Capt. Zeeder of the Siberia ex-
pressed the belief that the reports in
circulation yesterday and last night
that his vessel was in distress off the
coast of Formosa, and had sent out
calls for assistance arose over con-
fusion in the call letters of the
steamer Persia, "M.B.E." being mis-
taken for "R.O.S." the marine wire-
less request for aid.

The wireless operator on board
the Siberia said the atmospheric
conditions yesterday had been bad, mak-
ing the sending of wireless messages
difficult.

The first report that the Siberia was
in distress was a wireless message
received at the Ogasaki station in
Japan. It was said to come from
the coast of Formosa, and had sent out
calls for assistance arose over con-
fusion in the call letters of the
steamer Persia, "M.B.E." being mis-
taken for "R.O.S." the marine wire-
less request for aid.

The message was communicated to
the Great Northern steamer Minne-
sota and the British cruiser Minotaur,
and the Japanese government
ordered the steamer Kanto Maru from
a Formosan port and several war-
ships to the scene of the reported
wreck.

The Siberia left Yokohama April
27 and Nagasaki April 29 for Manila.
She had a passenger list of seventy-
one persons in the first cabin, about
fifty in the second cabin and about
400 in the steerage. The report of
the accident caused much excitement
here as on board the vessel were Mrs.
Francis Burton Harrison, wife of
the Governor-General of the Philip-
pines Islands, Mrs. John B. Rentiers,
wife of the newly-appointed British
Consul to Manila, and a large num-
ber of other well-known persons.

CRUISER REACHES SIBERIA.
LOS ANGELES NOTIFIED.
Charles S. Brown, manager of the
steamship department of the German-
American Trust and Savings Bank, re-
ceived the following message by cable
and wireless yesterday from A. M.
Thomas, general passenger agent for
the Pacific Mail Steamship Company
at Tokyo:

"Siberia aground twenty miles
southeast Formosa. Reported British
cruiser Minotaur has reached boat
and communication established be-
tween Siberia and liner Persia."

The Militia in Strike Region.



Machine gun at Ludlow, Colo.,
Which was used in the battle that destroyed the strikers' tent colony. In the upper panel, Maj. Hamrock, who was in charge of the troops at the battle, and his aide.



Machine gun at Ludlow, Colo.,
Which was used in the battle that destroyed the strikers' tent colony. In the upper panel, Maj. Hamrock, who was in charge of the troops at the battle, and his aide.

THE SHRINERS INSPIRE UTAH.

ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED SPECIAL
CREATES SENSATION.

Singing Members Tune Up Their
Voices to Strains of a New Chant
and Contingent Working Industri-
ously for California in 1915, With
Good Hopes of Success.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)
LYNNHILL (Utah) May 1.—The
elegant and splendidly equipped
Shriners' special second di-
vision is moving along nicely. All are
enjoying themselves to the fullest ex-
tent. Billie Deebie, leader of the
band, had a rehearsal this morning.
The aggregation of musicians is some-
thing to be proud of. The chanters,
chaperoned by Noble Jump, are tak-
ing care of their voices in order to
give a good account of themselves in
the concert. The patrol singing
members, calling themselves the
"chanters," rehearsed the new toasts to
the ladies.

One of those composed by nobles
will undoubtedly prove a big hit. The
words are as follows:
"You're the kind of a girl Shriners
sing for;
You're the style of a maid that's
worth while.
We are sure you're the girl we'd die
for.
We would cross the hot sands for
one smile.
You are there in a million of ways.
Dear, we are yours for a moment or
two.
We will drive away your sadness.
Turn all your gloom to gladness.
Lady so fair, here's to you!"

The commission held that the articles
could be shipped in "fiber board,
pulp board or double-faced cor-
rugated strawboard boxes," although the
"rules with respect to the construc-
tion, packing and sealing of fiber
board should be rigidly enforced and
eastbound."

REPORT AN AGREEMENT TO DECLARE ARMISTICE.

United States, the Federals and Rebels
Said to Have Signed It.

Work of the Mediators in Washington Creates Prece-
dent—War Talk Is Now Practically Ended—Huerta
and Carranza to Hold a Conference—Blanquet Saves
Dr. Ryan from Execution as a Spy.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

MEXICO CITY, May 1.—It is reported here
that a tripartite agreement to an armistice was
signed here today by representatives of the
United States, the Federals and the rebels. Jose
Manuel Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Min-
ister, confirmed the report except as to the actual
signing of the agreement.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Assur-
ances of peace with a steady abate-
ment of "war talk" was the domi-
nant feature in the Mexican develop-
ments today. Attention was still
centered on the work of the South
American mediators, who reported
progress, and the avoidance of any
deadlock between the parties, while
accepting the failure of Carranza thus
far to accept the mediators' proposal
for a suspension of hostilities against
Huerta.

The report that Dr. Ryan, an Amer-
ican in the service of the United
States government, was about to be
shot as a spy by Mexican Federals at
Zacatecas, caused serious apprehen-
sion throughout the day, but reas-
urances as to Dr. Ryan came direct
from Huerta late in the day.

Summing up what the mediators
had done up to this time, a well-
pooled authority said, it represented
more actually accomplished in a given
time than had ever occurred in the
history of intermediation. He speci-
ally, basing April 24 and continuing
six days, including today:

First, acceptance of good offices by
the United States; second, acceptance
by Huerta; third, acceptance by Car-
ranza; fourth, suspension of hostilities
by the United States; fifth, suspension
of hostilities by Huerta.

These five accomplishments, within
six days, were declared to be without
precedent in international bodies
that had previously exercised good
offices. A sixth development, it was
expected, would further emphasize
what was being done.

HUERTA'S REPLY.
The text of the Huerta reply
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been given only in outline, was as fol-
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"MEXICO CITY, April 27.—Very
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that mediation is accepted in principle
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are a proof of the solidarity of the
people of Spanish origin."

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The entire administration, from the
highest official down, is scrupulously
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strued as designed to influence the
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celed his semi-weekly conferences
with the press for the time being on
this account.

It is realized that the envoys of
Brazil, Argentina, Chile have a great
deal of capacity in their present in-
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international court, and as such are
entirely independent of the United
States being a party to the proceed-
ings. Each of them, however, is ac-
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SECRETARIES BRYAN AND DANIELS ACTIVE.
Secretaries Bryan and Daniels were
active during the day in their endeav-
ors to neutralize the oil wells at Tam-
pico. It developed that the local au-
thorities at the town would take no
action until advised by their superiors.
So the British Embassy continued its
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the Huerta government while the
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ican Consulate at Tampico is expected
to assist in keeping the wells from be-
ing destroyed. Gen. Zaragoza, the
Federal commander in Mexico, had
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Secretary Daniels said today he had
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had been capped with cement and that
ordinary gun fire would not ignite
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Interference with foreign commerce
at Tampico produced much discus-
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terfere with commercial vessels,
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At the War Department, Secretary
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Diplomacy.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

REGULARS IN COLORADO WILL BE QUADRUPLED.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Orders to
quadruple the force of

Low Fares
Chicago
and
the East
via
Chicago, Union Pacific
and North Western Line
Round-trip tickets at
fares shown below on
sale May 12th and vari-
ous dates during the
summer months.

Chicago	\$72.50
St. Paul	75.70
Duluth	83.30
New York	108.50
Boston	110.50
Philadelphia	108.50
Washington	107.50

Tickets offer liberal return
limits and favorable stopover
privileges.

Los Angeles
Limited

A train of starting work
runs through direct to Chi-
cago in 50 hours and 30 min-
utes via Salt Lake Route,
Union Pacific, R. R. and Chi-
cago and North Western Ry.
Lv. Los Angeles 100 p. m.,
ar. Chicago 11:30 a. m. Friday.

Other Splendid Trains
In Los Angeles daily at 5:00
p. m., 5:50 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.
via Southern Pacific; 9:00 a. m.
and 1:00 p. m. via Salt Lake
Route, making convenient
connections to and from
Chicago, St. Paul, Duluth,
and Ogden, Utah, with the
all steel, extra fast Overland
Limited and the San Francisco
Limited (no extra fare for
Chicago).

Modern, luxurious equipment,
scenic and historic route,
heavily ballasted roadbed and
more miles of double track
powered by extensive safety
signals than any other trans-
continental line.

The Best of Everything
For particulars apply to
Chicago and North Western
C. A. Thomas
1007 N. Main
Los Angeles, Cal.

viewed from
an angle
HARRIS & FRANK
suit
looks
good
because
it is
GOOD



\$15 to \$40

Schools and Colleges.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER FOURTEEN
581 West 28th st. 25th year. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Vassar, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Stanford. Advanced and special courses. Domestic Science, Sewing, Millinery, etc. Made department in charge of Mr. Walter P. Chan. Mrs. Geo. A. Caswell, Miss Grace Withshire, B. L. Principals.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL Home 2434
Resident and day pupils. Generous course of study. Eighth grade high school. College preparation. Accredited by the State Board of Education. Twenty-second year. Miss Patricia and Miss Deane, Principals.

HOLLYWOOD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
An out-of-door school. Sunset Boulevard and May Avenue. Boarding and Day School. College, Preparatory and General Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science and Art. Physical Education. Twenty-second year. Miss Patricia and Miss Deane, Principals.

WILSHIRE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
816 S. Normandie Avenue (one-half block from Wilshire Boulevard), will open September 1st. Resident and day pupils. Course of study the same as in best Western schools. New building, outdoor study. Music, Art, advanced work in Literature and Modern Languages. Principal, Miss F. C. Piret. Circular on application. Telephone Home 55109.

WILSHIRE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
816 S. Normandie Avenue, will open September 22 for its first year. Day pupils only. New building, outdoor study. Music, Art, advanced work in Literature and Modern Languages. Principal, Miss F. C. Piret. Circular on application. Telephone Home 55109.

L. A. MILITARY ACADEMY
Weatherford Drive. For those who appreciate the best. Country life. Over 40 acres. New building. Twenty minutes from Army and Navy. Phone 2111; East 124.

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Western Ave. Two-story campus. In session the year around. Boarding and Day Pupils. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
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Day and home school for girls of all ages. Accredited college teachers. College preparatory and special courses.
1344 ST. ANDREW'S PLACE. Home 71544.

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406 West Seventh St.
Sole Representatives of the
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\$2.50 down, \$2.50 week. Free trial. Costs 30c to 50c to 20 minutes time to wash for family of 4. Telephone or call. Write. WOODILL-HULST ELECTRIC CO., 111 East Third. The Electric Washer. Just Around the Corner from Third and Main.

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WANTS WILSON TO ARBITRATE.

Senator Norris Has Plan to End Tolls Dispute.

Favors the Repeal Bill as Passed by House.

Would Add Amendment to Hold a Pow-wow.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Without waiting for the Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill to be called formally before the Senate, Senator Norris today began debate on the subject with an appeal for a resort to arbitration.

He favored the passage of the House repeal measure, with an amendment expressly stating the United States waived no rights thereby, but called upon President Wilson to invite Great Britain to arbitrate the dispute as to the right of the United States to discriminate in favor of its own vessels.

That portion of the Senator's speech attacking the economic arguments used to support the exemptions clause drew counter attacks from Senator O'Gorman and other opponents of repeal.

Senator O'Gorman, as chairman of the Senate Committee, announced he expected to call up the bill tomorrow. Senator Simmons, leader of the repeal forces, will seek to have it made the unfinished business and keep it before the Senate until a vote is reached.

The exemption of coastwise vessels from tolls, Senator Norris contended, amounted to nothing less than a subsidy to a class of vessels already enjoying a monopoly and not deserving it nearly as much as American vessels engaged in the foreign trade and competing with all the ships of the world.

He argued that the exemption would not benefit shipper or consumer because the difference in the cost of transportation by rail and water was so great—\$1.15 per cent—that the exemption would not affect the water route.

He insisted the government had no more right to pay the legitimate cost of transporting goods across the isthmus than it had to build a free railroad across the continent. Senator Norris criticized the position taken by Senator Lodge, that the United States has a right to discriminate in favor of its own vessels, but should surrender that right out of respect to the opinion of the civilized world.

On the other hand, the Nebraska Senator said that to decide to arbitrate the question would be to reverse the precedents the United States had been making in the family of nations for years.

It would not do, he argued, to admit the weakness of the case by saying the civilized world was against the United States and therefore a fair tribunal of arbitration would consist of three members of the Supreme Court of the United States and three judges of the highest court of England, with possibly the President of Switzerland or a citizen of that country selected by the President of Switzerland, sitting as the seventh member.

"I should expect the decision of such a tribunal to be unanimous," he added.

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CARNEGIE HERO FUND.

Portland Man Among Those Rewarded With Bronze Medals; Thirty-two Brave Acts Recognized.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
PITTSBURGH, May 1.—Charles W. Tiddball of the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Or., was among those rewarded with bronze medals for an act of heroism by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, which held its spring meeting here today.

In all, thirty-two acts of heroism were recognized. In nine cases silver medals awarded, and in twenty-three, bronze medals. Three of the heroes lost their lives and to their dependents sums totaling \$1775 to be applied subject to the direction of the commission, were granted. In addition to these money grants, in eleven cases medals for educational purposes and in eighteen cases awards aggregating \$17,000 were made to be applied toward the purchase of homes and to other worthy purposes.

CHINESE OFFICER SHOT.
Man Who Had Been Active in Detecting Immigration Frauds in St. Louis Murdered on Street.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
ST. LOUIS, May 1.—H. Lin Schuck, a Chinese immigration officer, who has been active in unearthing frauds among his countrymen, was murdered tonight. The police arrested seventy investigation of the murder. Examination showed he also had been stabbed.

Lee Bing, known as the "Mayor of Chinatown," was the only person on the street near the body when the police arrived. He said he rushed from his home when the shots were fired, but failed to see whence they came.

Helpful.
BRITISH SEND RELIEF PARTY.

EIGHT AMERICANS MAROONED BELOW VERA CRUZ.

American Authorities at the Port Take Pains to Spread Throughout Mexico Truthful Pictures of the Benevolent Rule Established by United States Forces.

(BY MEXICAN CABLE AND A. P.)
VERA CRUZ, May 1.—Eight American citizens are reported marooned at a point west of Alvarado and south of Vera Cruz. Among them are Philip Steele of Chicago and three brothers named Gould.

The British cruiser, which has been off Puerto Mexico, is reported to have sent a relief expedition to the river to help these men and other foreigners in the area.

It is reported that the Federalists are continuing the mining of bridges and the roadbed between here and Mexico City, but the report lacks confirmation.

The American authorities, civil, naval and army, are making every effort to disseminate throughout the republic truthful pictures of the benevolent rule already established in Vera Cruz. There is reason to believe also that Washington is quietly working to this end through military and civil agents sent here to talk things over with representative Mexicans.

By delaying any contemplated extension of military operations, the Washington government feels there is a probability that armed resistance may be eliminated to a measurable degree and countless lives saved.

Mexican residents of Vera Cruz freely expressed today their conviction that the continuation in power of Provisional President Huerta is a matter of only weeks at most.

The refugees from Vera Cruz who arrived here from Puerto Mexico on board the transport Hancock today and later were transferred to the steamer Monterey, on board which they will proceed to Galveston, said they had received good treatment on the way from the capital to Puerto Mexico. Their only suffering was due to heat.

It was estimated that from 500 to 800 Americans remained in the capital, most of whom felt that they could not leave their interests unprotected.

SENTIMENT IN CAPITAL.
It was declared that when the refugees departed from Mexico City anti-American demonstrations had ceased. The refugees, however, insisted that the change of feeling on the part of the Mexican people was on the surface only and that a strong undercurrent of anti-American sentiment was still rampant. Beyond commanding the establishments of several American garages and motor car companies, refugees believed the damage done by mobs to American property in the capital was slight.

It was stated by the refugees that many other Americans probably would have taken the opportunity to leave Mexico City if the refugee train had come direct to Vera Cruz, some of them dreading the roundabout journey.

A few of those on board the Hancock reported that they previously had made their way to Soledad, only to be turned back by the Federal general, Mearns.

It was officially announced today that the Monterey will be the last refugee boat from Vera Cruz. None of the refugees were permitted to come ashore today.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Charge d'Affaires, and his family and Charles Parker and Mrs. Parker left here tonight on board the United States transport to Puerto Galveston. Mr. Parker was a clerk in the embassy at Mexico City.

SAILOR LOST AT SEA.
BADGER ORDERS INQUIRY.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Frank John Nedley, ordinary seaman on the Casco at Vera Cruz, was lost on April 18, according to a Navy Department message received from Admiral Badger today. "A court of inquiry is investigating the matter," the admiral reported.

Brig.-Gen. Potts Retires.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—By order of the President, Brig.-Gen. Ramsey D. Potts, U. S. Army, was application, is retired from active service after more than forty-seven years' service.

Arizona Postmasters Named.
(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—The President today nominated the following Arizona postmasters: James L. Byrnes, Flagstaff; James W. Woolf, Tempe.

City Delivery for Yuma.
(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—Robert L. Williams of Mohave has been appointed master of a new postoffice at Yuma, Yuma county, Arizona. City delivery will begin at Yuma June 1 with two carriers and one sub.

For Postmaster of Honolulu.
(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—The President nominated W. F. Young as postmaster of Honolulu.

Sunday Night Stops of No. 2.
(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
Los Angeles at 8 p. m. will stop Sunday night at Los Angeles and San Bernardino to let off passengers.

Comfort without extra charge. Hotel Woodstock, New York City. Write for information and rates. [Advertisement.]

HOUSE'S GIFTS TO MISS WILSON

Sends Good Wishes and a Heavy Silver Piece.

McAdoo's Present to Bride a String of Pearls.

Details of the Ceremony a Profound Secret.

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—The wedding of the House of Representatives to Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, which was held at a local jeweler's, interested many spectators this afternoon. It is a superb silver service, six heavy pieces, including the water kettle, a large tray and a set of candelabra of the same design known as the chrysanthemum pattern. The tray will be engraved with the following inscription:

"Given to Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, daughter of the President, as an expression of love and good wishes from the American people on the occasion of her marriage to William Gibbs McAdoo, May 7, 1914."

Each other piece will have the bride's monogram. When the silver service was presented, the President expressed his love and good wishes to the American people on the occasion of her marriage to William Gibbs McAdoo, May 7, 1914.

Miss Eleanor Wilson is not wearing as much silver as her sister, Mrs. Sayre, did for her wedding. Her gifts are consisting more of jewelry of personal adornment. As a matter of fact she is not receiving anything like the usual wedding gifts, but this is due largely to the very small company asked to the wedding.

McAdoo's Gift.
Mr. McAdoo's gift is believed to be a fine string of pearls selected personally at a local jeweler's for his bride. The pearls are of the finest quality and are believed to be the finest ever seen in the city.

There was never a White House wedding as far as the public is concerned and quiet as that which takes place there within six days. The ceremony will be performed on Thursday afternoon in the White House.

This particularly beautiful room was that which United President Cleveland had used for his wedding. It is a small company of something like fifty members of the official circle and a few friends of the bride and groom.

The ceremonies performed in the Blue Room were those of a simple wedding. The bride was Miss Eleanor Wilson, widow of George Steptoe Washington and sister of Mr. McAdoo. The groom was William Gibbs McAdoo, a representative in Congress in 1902; John Adams, and President John Quincy Adams.

Miss Mary Helen in 1902; Miss Platt and Gen. Russell Hastings during the Hayes administration, in 1911. The other wedding in the White House were in the East Room.

TO MARCH ON CONGRESS.
Suffragettes Complete Plans to Their Procession to Capitol in Campaign "Votes for Women."

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Plans have been completed for the women's suffrage procession here May 9, which time women from all parts of the country will march here to the Capitol to urge Congress to pass amendment to the Federal Constitution granting women the right to vote.

Completion of the arrangements was announced today by the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, which has charge of the pageant and the nation-wide suffrage demonstration on May 2.

TO START ALASKA LINES.
Chief Engineer of Northwestern Pacific in California and Lead Named Members of Commission.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Secretary Lane announced today President Wilson had appointed William C. Mearns and Lieut. Frederick Mearns as members of the Alaska engineering commission, which will have charge of the location of the railroad in Alaska, under the recently enacted Alaska railroad act.

A chief engineer of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad in California, Lieut. Mearns is chief engineer of the Panama Railroad and Lieut. Mearns is chief engineer of the Panama Railroad and Lieut. Mearns is chief engineer of the Panama Railroad.

California Postmasters Named.
(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—The following California postmasters were named today by the President: George R. Bellah, Oxnard; James L. Byrnes, Flagstaff; James W. Woolf, Tempe.

Religious.
MARKING THE ANNIVERSARIES.

Dean of St. Paul's and Pastor of Orchard Avenue.

"Pleasant Afternoon" for the Young Folks.

Follow the Flag—The Why of Mexican Trouble.

Dean McCormack will celebrate the sixth anniversary of his restoration to St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral tomorrow. In honor of the event, a specially attractive musical programme will be rendered by the large vested male choir of St. Paul's in the morning, and a splendid flower service will characterize the evening meeting.

The subject of Dr. McCormack in the morning will be, "The Birthday of a preacher," in which he will recall the past, criticize the present and forecast the future. The assuming of definite shape of the plans for the erection of the new Pro-Cathedral, just at this opportune time, is a signaling success in the work of Dr. McCormack and of confidence in him as a leader.

At the night service the children of the Sunday-school will bring offerings of flowers, which will be presented at the altar, and on the following day distributed among the children and shut-ins of the city. The dean will describe a recent trip to Catalina Island under the title, "The Beauty of Neptune Under the Seashell."

Not alone the entire membership of St. Paul's, but all his friends throughout the city are invited to help the dean celebrate his sixth birthday.

THIRD ANNIVERSARY.
ORCHARD-AVENUE BAPTIST.

The third anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. H. C. Hurley in the Orchard-Avenue Baptist Church was celebrated last night with a congratulatory programme, followed by a reception and refreshments. Addresses were as follows: Dr. George Lehigh, representing the city pastors; A. W. Rider, the foreign mission board; J. W. Watson, the convention board; H. D. Schultz and D. H. Black, the board of deacons; W. M. Wright, the Sunday-school; to all of which the pastor responded. The musical programme consisted of organ solos by Mrs. Grace Helen Adams; vocal solo, J. A. Robertson and Miss Katherine Fowler; violin solo, Miss L. H. Higbee; quartette, Mrs. A. Robertson, Miss Blanche Fowler, E. C. Boynton and J. A. Robertson.

ANOTHER INNOVATION.
HOLDING THE YOUNG POLKES.

The "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" for young people, inaugurated at 4:45 o'clock tomorrow, is an important feature of which will be the singing of hymns and the reading of scriptures, which are the basis of the church's service.

During the hour that intervenes, Dr. Hurley will deliver an address, Mrs. Mac Shafer

Body-Fitting Union Suits

The perfection of fit that you get in a "Richmond" is just an *extra dividend of satisfaction*, on top of *superfine quality*.

There's no "guess work" about it. It is based on *actual measurements*.

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UNION SUITS
PATENTED OCTOBER 6th 1912

This Label is Your Comfort-Insurance Policy

We insure the wearer's ease and comfort by our system of scientific measurements. There's an individual size for every man.

The patented Richmond *Classed Crotch* allows a certain necessary fullness where it is needed—no binding anywhere.

Made for hot weather comfort, from clean combed cotton, hard twisted lisses and silk-like mercerized yarns.

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"The Finish that Outwears the Car."
Cars Painted in 4 Days. All work guaranteed.
New Process Auto Painting Co., Inc.,
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CARS

delivered to Los Angeles. High grade Roadster Cars. Fully guaranteed. Stand-ard equipment throughout. 4-Cyl. 21-H.P. motor. Beach package. Write for Catalog, or call at local office of METZ COMPANY, 118 West Pine St., Phone Main 1881; Home 21977.

One and Distillate Trucks Manufactured by
PACIFIC METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Main Office and Works, Yorbanca, Cal. Home 19391. Sunset Torrance St. Service Station 2918-29 Lacy St., Los Angeles, Cal. Home 31112. East 123. Factory Branch, San Francisco, Cal.

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Pathfinder Motor Car Co. (Inc.)
1114-16 South Olive Street

Fresh Tires,
Made in California,
Los Angeles Branch,
1223 S. Olive. Indev. 5933; P2568

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PIONEER COMMERCIAL AUTO CO.
1017-19 North Alameda Street.



Past the half million mark have gone the figures of Ford progress. More than five hundred thousand Fords have been sold to date. We couldn't give you better proof of Ford merit. Everywhere you'll find the Ford the favorite car.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the Ford runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f. o. b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Co., 7th & Santa Fe Ave.

AMERICANS PLAN TEAM IN ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Although official action has been taken as there is a possibility of the Americans now in England forming an American team for the purpose of taking off an international match against a similar number of British amateurs. For that matter, it is not unusual that the United States Golf Association will place its approval on contest, thus making it official.

are such men already in England as Jerome D. Traversa, amateur champion; Francis Ouimet, open champion; Fred Herreshoff, former British amateur champion; Arthur Lockwood, erstwhile Massachusetts amateur title-holder, and J. Topping of Greenwiche. Evans, Jr., will be there in a month, as will Parker W.

Whittemore of Massachusetts. Thus there will be seven American amateurs, numbering among them the finest of the country.

James A. Gilmore says the Federal baseball league has spent over \$3,000,000 in establishing the organization.

**Eloquent ministers
invite everybody to
services tomorrow.**

**See Page 5, Part I
in today's Times.**

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Profit Statements Proven False!

At no time have the special engineers (Koiner, Hoxie and Cory) reported that the city would receive a profit of anything like \$1,273,000 by distribution of power, as claimed by the "Committee of 100."

This beautiful figure was created by assuming that the city would serve ALL the consumers in Los Angeles at a 6c rate.

In the report they did make, these engineers figured a 5c rate, which, whether the bonds carry or not, will undoubtedly be effective in 1915.

With this 5c rate they showed a net profit through distribution of only \$745,000, and even this figure was based on impracticable assumptions.

Here they are—

Extract From Report of Koiner, Cory and Hoxie

1. "The estimate of the annual income which the city would derive from the operation of such electrical distributing system IS BASED UPON THE ASSUMPTION THAT APPROXIMATELY 80,000,000 KILOWATT HOURS WOULD BE DELIVERED TO CONSUMERS' METERS. . . . which assumption means that the city, through this distributing system, would supply approximately ALL OF THE PRESENT ELECTRICAL SERVICE required within the city of Los Angeles, exclusive of railways."

NOTE.—The engineers make no estimate of the amount of business the city would secure. They were not asked to do this. They were asked what the city could make if it had it all.

2. "We beg to state that our estimate is based upon the installation of a distributing system that would cover the city of Los Angeles, making provision for reaching any customer within the present city limits, and adequate to distribute a peak load, MEASURED AT CUSTOMERS' METERS, of approximately 36,000 horse power, equivalent to 26,860 kilowatts, which was the peak load OF ALL ELECTRICAL SERVICE WITHIN THE CITY, exclusive of railways, in October, 1913."

NOTE.—The city has not this much power. The plan is to develop 30,000 horse power with a 7500-h.p. overload. If the city was to do all of the business required for this estimate 48,000 horse power would have to be developed.

The City Cannot Get All the Business—To Break Even it Must Have 53% at Least

Look at Pasadena

People taxed September, 1906, to July, 1907. \$ 52,332.35
Unearned balance street lighting transfers. . . . 2,299.95
Bond issue, 1906. . . . 125,000.00
Bond issue, 1908, "To Complete the Plant" . . . 50,000.00
Bond issue, 1909, to complete it again. . . . 150,000.00
Bonds paid out of general fund. . . . 35,000.00
Loans from general fund. . . . 40,000.00
Interest on bonds paid out of general fund. . . . 53,343.76
Depreciation fund used. . . . 103,463.06

A LITTLE MATTER OF. . . \$611,439.12

With all this drain Pasadena's average electric rate, according to city's annual report, 1913, was 4.4c. Average rate in Los Angeles, 1913, not including railway power, was 3.8c. This will be reduced 10% more July 1st.

IF PASADENA WERE FORCED TO KEEP ACCOUNTS UNDER STATE RAILROAD COMMISSION SYSTEM AN ACTUAL DEFICIT WOULD APPEAR.

Scattergood on Pasadena

On July 16th, 1907, the City Council of Pasadena asked Scattergood for a report on the municipal lighting department. This report was published in Pasadena papers August 27th, 1907. In regard to street lighting Scattergood stated that on a moonlight schedule the city would use 750,000 kilowatt hours a year, and that the city's plant should be credited with \$20,000 a year for this service.

In the last published statement street lights were shown as 870,840 kilowatt hours.

For this the plant charged the taxpayers \$45,711.93.

According to Mr. Scattergood's report this should have been only \$23,164.34. This is an overcharge on the city's part of \$22,547.59. This overcharge is greater than the total profits claimed by Pasadena's entire plant.

POWER BOND COMMITTEE

Regulars in Colorado.

(Continued From First Page.)

son. He said the step was taken not because trouble was expected, but because it had been demonstrated that the five troops of cavalry now in the coal fields did not provide enough men to cover the large territory involved. Reports from Colorado tonight, the Secretary added, were favorable. The twelve troops of the Eleventh will be distributed through Trinidad, Walsenburg, Aguilar and Forbes districts, and the two troops from the Twelfth will go to Boulder and Louisville.

COLORADO'S INGRATITUDE.

Gen. Chase Declares His Soldiers Feel Lack of Appreciation More Than Lack of Pay.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
DENVER (Colo.) May 1.—Lack of appreciation by the public more than lack of pay for the soldiers have been rendering the State, was said by Gen. Chase to have been responsible for a demand of a few members of the National Guard that they be permitted to return to their homes in Longmont, today. Chase said he did not know how many men were involved. The demand was made when the troop train arrived in Denver, en route from Walsenburg to the Northern Colorado coal fields. Gen. Chase stated that, after a short conference the boys boarded the train and continued to the Boulder county district for service.

Gov. Ammons declared that one of the chief reasons for calling the special session of the Legislature was to prompt payment of the militia for past service, and measures to meet this expense would be pushed when the Assembly convenes May 4.

ROCKEFELLER MONEY.

Senator Kenyon Introduces Bill to Repeal Act Incorporating the General Educational Board.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Kenyon today introduced a bill to repeal the act incorporating the general educational board, to which John D. Rockefeller contributed \$45,000,000 in 1903, for carrying on of demonstration and other educational work. Among contributions to the board was over \$2,000,000 stock in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company now involved in the coal strike resulting in sending of United States troops to Colorado.

PORTLAND DOCKMEN STRIKE.

Steamer Navajo of the American-Hawaiian Line Uses Non-Union Longshoremen and Checkers.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
PORTLAND (Or.) May 1.—Under protection of a squad of police and with union pickets near by, the steamer Navajo, of the American-Hawaiian line, discharged cargo today with non-union longshoremen and checkers, due to the union crews having struck.

The checkers had been receiving 30 cents an hour. They organized a union and demanded 50 cents an hour and 15 cents an hour for overtime. To San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles Steamship Company and the American-Hawaiian, which are the only concerns affected so far, offered 40 cents an hour, with 60 cents an hour for overtime, but refused to recognize or deal with the union.

ROCKEFELLER AND POSTER.

TELEGRAMS RENEWED.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
WASHINGTON, May 1.—Telegraphic correspondence was renewed between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York Representative Foster, chairman of the House Mines Committee and the Rockefeller representatives and the strikers in Colorado in another effort to settle the industrial conflict there. Foster refused to disclose the text of these messages pending today's developments.

"Insured."

CALLS HIMSELF A SAMARITAN.

ARSON TRUST TONCH SAYS HE'S A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Chicago Man Confesses to Burning Thirty Buildings, but Declares He Saved Many Business Men from Failure and Aided Owners to Erect More Modern Structures.

(BY NIGHT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.)
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES, May 1.—David Korshak, official "torch" for the arson trust, captured in London after a chase lasting two and one-half years, was returned to Chicago today and made a remarkable confession, admitting burning of at least thirty big buildings upon which hundreds of thousands of dollars in insurance was collected.

Korshak takes the remarkable stand that he is in reality a benefactor. He said the fires saved many small merchants from disastrous failure; that the owners of the buildings lost nothing, as they collected their insurance and erected new and more modern buildings, thus enhancing the beauty of the city. The insurance companies, he said, were making millions and did not mind the losses, as fires were always good advertisements for them, bringing in a rush of new business. For these reasons, and the additional fact that he was always careful not to burn any human beings, Korshak asserts he was really a public benefactor. He said after setting a time fuse and spreading gasoline in a building, he helped summon the police and got out the inmates.

As a result of his confession, many additional indictments against members of the "trust" will be returned. Joseph Fish, millionaire head of Joseph Fish & Co., fire insurance adjusters, already under indictment for arson, is implicated by the Korshak confession in many new plots. Fish said this evening that Korshak is a liar.

EDITORS FIGHT DUEL.

Havana Newspaper Men Settle With Swords Difference of Opinion Over a Murder Trial.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. F.)
HAVANA, May 1.—Dr. Carlos Garrido, editor of La Prensa, and Antonio Irazola, editor of La Noche, fought a duel with swords in Havana today. Senior Irazola was seriously wounded in the chest.

The dispute which led to this encounter arose from the points of view maintained by these two newspapers concerning the trial of Ernesto Asbert, former Governor of the province of Havana, for the murder of Chief of Police Armando Riva in 1912.

REGULARS ACT WITH MILITIA.

Colorado Strike Zone Is Much More Peaceful.

Additional Federal Troops Ordered to District.

Jury Finds Lester Was Shot Wearing Red Cross.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
DENVER, May 1.—Co-operation of State and Federal authorities in an effort to compose conditions in the Colorado strike zone marked developments today of the second of Federal intervention in the industrial war. Regular troops occupied the Trinidad, Fremont-county and Walsenburg districts, and State troops are still in service at Ludlow and in the northern coal fields. At the direction of Maj. Holbrook, additional State troops late today were sent from Ludlow to Aguilar.

The action of Secretary Garrison in granting the joint request of Maj. Holbrook and Gov. Ammons for more Federal troops, announced late today, has served to allay uneasiness in quarters where it was feared the quota of regular soldiers would not be sufficient to maintain order.

Weather conditions prevented action by the strikers, who had planned to vote upon the question of surrendering their arms. On behalf of the operators, J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, announced that the mines and guards would be disarmed whenever such action was deemed expedient by Maj. Holbrook, Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel, and John Lawson, international executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, en route to Trinidad to discuss with Maj. Holbrook the question of disarmament.

FELONIOUSLY KILLED.
WALSBERG (Colo.) May 1.—Coroner's jury today returned its verdict in connection with the killing of Maj. P. P. Lester as follows: "Maj. Lester was killed by a gunshot wound and internal hemorrhage. The killing was felonious, and he was shot in the line of duty as a medical official while wearing a red cross."

Dr. Ira Lahmer and P. G. Mathews testified that the fatal shot entered high on the right breast, cutting the heavy blood vessels of the lungs; that the two other bullet wounds in the body were post-mortem.

LUDLOW INQUEST.
(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
TRINIDAD (Colo.) May 1.—The direct charge that an officer of the Colorado National Guard gave an order to "clean out" the Ludlow tent colony and burn the tents was made before the coroner's jury today by J. McDonald, stenographer for the military commission. McDonald testified in the inquest over the Ludlow victims.

The witnesses said the order was given by either Maj. Hamrock or Capt. Carson; he was not certain. McDonald was questioned about the capture and death of Louis Tikas, Greek leader of the strikers. He said that while near the scene of the battle he heard a commotion behind some box cars and was told that Tikas was a prisoner and probably would be hanged.

A little later he met Lieut. E. K. Linderfelt. He asked Linderfelt if Tikas had been hanged.

"No," he testified Linderfelt replied. "I gave instructions that Tikas was not to be killed, but I spotted a good rifle."

The witness swore that Linderfelt was carrying his rifle over his shoulder, stock to the rear, and holding it by the barrel. The physician's autopsy showed that Tikas's skull was fractured.

G. A. Hall, a chauffeur, told the jury that he had heard a militia officer give the order to "clean out" the tent colony and burn the tents.

The inquest will be resumed tomorrow afternoon.

MINERS DEFTY UNION HEAD.
(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
CHARLESTON (W. Va.) May 1.—Ten thousand miners in the Kanawha coal field quit work today in spite of an order from John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and it is expected that the 3600 who remained at work will be out before tomorrow.

TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.
Twenty-one Colorado Companies Ready to Negotiate on the Terms Proposed by Gov. Ammons.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE.)
DENVER (Colo.) May 1.—In a telegram addressed to Martin D. Foster, chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Mining, the presidents of twenty-one Colorado coal companies today reiterated their willingness to agree to a settlement of the coal strike upon the terms suggested by Gov. Ammons in a letter of November 27, 1913, which was laid before representatives of the operators and miners at a conference upon that date.

Gov. Ammons in the letter urged the operators guarantee the employment of a check weighman; abolish the "scrap system"; observe the regulations of the semi-monthly payday; observe to the letter all provisions of the coal mine inspection law and employ again all strikers whose places had not been filled and who had not been guilty of law violation during the strike.

This telegram includes the letter of Gov. Ammons and says: "The strikers refused to accept the terms of settlement proposed by the Governor, and all the disorder and bloodshed in this State since November 27 has been due to this attitude of the officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America. We still consider the plan of the Governor legally and industrially sound, and have never retraced our former approval thereof."

The Mexican Border is clearly outlined on The Times map, and for sale at The Times Building, 410 South Main street, and 113 South Main street. Price, postpaid, 10 cents.

Classified Lines

These Classified Lines: The rate for inserting an advertisement in the Classified Lines is 10 cents per line per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day.

The Times reserve the right to classify all advertisements under appropriate headings. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day.

Advertisements should be made up in the form of a card, and should be given to the Times office for each day's insertion. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day. The rate for a full page is \$1.00 per day.

The Times will not accept advertisements for the sale of real estate, or for the sale of securities, or for the sale of stocks, or for the sale of bonds, or for the sale of insurance, or for the sale of other financial interests.

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THE CITY
AND ENVIRONS.

EVENTS BRIEFLY TOLD.

New York Box Social.

The New York Box Society will hold a box social Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Adams, No. 2169 Toberman street. All former residents of that State are invited to come with boxes.

Bishop Honored.

In honor of Bishop Conaty, forty members of the Newman Club met at a banquet at the Hotel Clark Thursday night. Prof. Haggerty of Ohio State University delivered the address of the evening. Other responses were by T. C. Desmond, John J. Rodkin, Judge McCormick and Dr. Carling.

On "The High Sierra."

At a social entertainment to be given in the Los Angeles High School this evening at 8 o'clock, Miss Nina T. Updyke will sing, and a stereoscopic lecture, "The High Sierra," will be delivered by Rev. Ralph B. Larkin. He spends his vacations in the high mountains, is enthusiastic about them, and his descriptions and descriptions are delightful.

Triangle Club Meeting.

W. J. Trevarrow, a retired naval officer, now superintendent of the machine shop at Polytechnic High School, will deliver the Triangle Club at the Y.M.C.A. this evening. His subject will be, "Years Picked Up From Beach Combers." Nicholas Kessler will give a dramatic reading. The evening will be concluded with games and refreshments.

Ramona Convent May Day.

The gymnasium classes of Ramona Convent will observe May Day with a special celebration today. A number of beautiful gymnastic drills in addition to pretty folk dances will be presented on the wooded slopes about the convent. The performance will begin this morning and last through the day. Luncheon will be served by the pupils to their invited guests.

Clew to Missing Organist.

What may be a clew to the whereabouts of Leonard Smith, the missing organist, was contained in a telegram received yesterday from a minister named Lee, of Stockton, who is a friend of the family. Lee wired the boy's mother at Walling that young Smith had been seen there and was heading for San Francisco. The Sheriff of San Francisco county is on the lookout.

Opportunity for Bidders.

The Chamber of Commerce is in receipt of blank form of proposal to be used by those desiring to bid on the State army supplies. Bids are to be opened May 27 in San Francisco, and the list of items is nearly 150 pages long. It contains drugs, chemicals, paints, hardware, lumber, oil, tinware, harness, cordage, iron, and numerous other items. This is to be confined with the form of proposal for Indian supplies, and should be attractive to local manufacturers and dealers.

Death of Former Angelino.

Mrs. Helen Scudder Cochran, wife of Rev. J. W. Cochran, D. D., formerly of this city, died at Scarborough, Pa., on the 28th of the month. She was a daughter of Rev. S. D. Swarth, one of the notable five missionaries to the Pacific, and was herself born in India, and was well known in many persons in this city and in many parts of the world. She was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, where it was located at Broadway and Second. Mrs. Cochran was a woman of lovely disposition and had many friends here.

To War-Many Misses.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Walton of this city sailed on the steamship Tahiti out of San Francisco yesterday for Australia, where Walton has extensive interests in the opal mines. He is one of the principal American importers of this gem, and after several weeks of the mines he will proceed to India. He has interests there in sapphires and rubies and is also connected with one of the pearl marketing concerns. Mr. and Mrs. Walton will be gone for about five months, returning to this country by the way of Europe.

Postoffice Shows Increase.

The April receipts of the Los Angeles postoffice show an increase of \$8496.46, or 4.99 per cent, over the corresponding month of last year. The figures for the month just closed were \$182,938.14, as compared with \$174,341.28 for April, 1913. The receipts for the year ending April 30, 1914, were \$1,815,322.39; for the year ending April 30, 1913, \$1,721,616.19; increase, \$93,706.20, or 5.44 per cent. The comparative statement of receipts during the quarter ending April 30, 1914, and April 30, 1913, are: February, 1914, \$161,632; March, 1914, \$182,938.14; April, 1914, \$182,938.14; total, \$427,508.38; February, 1913, \$148,825.39; March, 1913, \$158,747.89; April, 1913, \$153,747.81; total, \$461,321.19.

Times School of Domestic Science.

Free lecture Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 2 p.m. Second floor, New Times Building.

Home Baked White Bread.

Home baked white bread, Graham and bran bread, rolls, cakes, doughnuts. Woman's Exchange, 714 South Hill.

Overstocked with china for decorating.

Special bargains while they last. Chapman-Bailey, 214 Blanchard Bldg. The Times Branch Office, No. 419 South Spring street. Advertisements and subscriptions taken.

SLANDER SUIT
IN "MOVIE" WAR.FALSE ARREST IS ALLEGED BY
FINANCIAL AGENT.

Man Sent from East to Inquire Into Conduct of Company Here Spends Hour in Jail and Now Suffers Nervous Shock.

The long-distance "movie" war which has been going on quietly for some time while Mexico held the screen broke into fiery yesterday when George W. Stout brought suit against Isadore Bernstein, manager of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company for \$25,000, alleging false arrest.

Stout was sent to Los Angeles by the board of directors of the Universal Company in New York. He was commissioned to act as financial agent for the directors and to report to them the actual condition of affairs here. Stout, through his attorney, R. A. Dunnigan, asserted last night that he worked for several months before he reported to his directors that Manager Bernstein and his attorney, Albert Norton, Democratic County Central Committee, were pursuing tactics not calculated to benefit the company.

A letter of inquiry was returned by the directors and to report to them the actual condition of affairs here. Stout, through his attorney, R. A. Dunnigan, asserted last night that he worked for several months before he reported to his directors that Manager Bernstein and his attorney, Albert Norton, Democratic County Central Committee, were pursuing tactics not calculated to benefit the company.

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Meyer Siegel & Co.
443-445-447 South Broadway

We have no branch store—no connection with other stores.

For the Youngsters

—small girls and boys of 2 to 6 years of age.

Summer togery is the problem now—for mothers must think seriously and buy carefully for the little folks. Youngsters have such a way of going through clothes if they're not strong and durable. These we offer—with style included. Popular prices.

Dorothea Dresses

—in 2 to 10-year sizes. White linen—hand-embroid. \$2.75 up

White Waist Dresses

—dainty little dresses—some with embroidery trimmed skirts. Several prices. \$1.35, \$1.65, \$1.85, etc.

Little Girls' Hats—pretty braids; smart trimmings... \$1.95

Babies' Empire Dresses; nainsook prettily trimmed 50c up

Boys' Suits—Beach, \$1.25 up; Midday, \$1.75; Balkan, \$2.25

Boys' Hats—milkans in smart styles, \$1.00; others at 65c

Graduation Dresses

See the new models in nets and lace just received for the larger girls. These at \$17.50 up. A pretty line in batiste—hand-embroidered, at \$2.25 up.

FURS Stored, Repaired and Remodeled

—The Exclusive Specialty House for Fur Dressing

70 hours 15 minutes to Chicago

on the

PACIFIC LIMITED

Without Extra Fare Without Change of Cars

Enjoy a quick and pleasant journey East on this splendid steel equipped transcontinental train.

All the comforts and conveniences of travel—without extra fare.

Leaves Los Angeles daily at 9:00 a. m., arrives Chicago third morning at 9:15 a. m. via the

Salt Lake Route—Union Pacific

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Line

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and full information at

130 West Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES

STAR WINE CO., 316 West Fifth Street. Cordials, Wines, Liquors, Brandies, Beers and Sodas of Quality. Free Delivery. Phone: F1659; Main 2785.

A. GREENE & SON Exclusive Ladies' Tailors 321-25 WEST SEVENTH ST., Third Floor.

Bought—Sold—Exchanged Stratford and Green, 642-44 Main St. Main 9555

BEAUTY with every woman's reach. Viennese Facial Institute. A. S. Pann, Manager and Director, formerly with the famous John H. Woodbury, New York. Advice free. 526-527 Black Bldg., Cor. 4th and Hill Streets.

\$10 WATCHES Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 4th & Broadway.

EXCURSION RATES EAST WRITE OR CALL FOR DATES, ETC. C. A. THURSTON, G. A. C. & N. W. RY. 605 SOUTH SPRING STREET, L. A.

EYES EXAMINED FREE by the head professor of the Southern California Eye College for the benefit of students. Glasses furnished at a big reduction price when needed. 821 South Hill St., Room 16. F1934 and Main 7705.

AUCTION! FURNITURE! SATURDAY, MAY 2, At 10 o'clock A.M. 1805 West First Street, GLENDALE. Take Glendale Car.

Burner's Player Piano, with music, mahogany case; good as new Maxwell automobile, 1913 model, 5-speed mahogany body; 4-piece Spanish leather parlor set; "Victrol" library table, large and handsome mahogany dresser, chiffonier, large brass bed, iron and broom beds, steel springs and good bed of bedding and linen, large dining table and leather chairs to match, drop-head sewing machine, White; large paintings and other things. Jewels, glass ranges, dishes, etc. These furnishings are first-class throughout. REED & HAMMOND, Auctioneers, 1825-25 South Main St., at 11th St., Bldg. 2880; F2455.

AUCTION! Now at Our New Store, 1053-5 MAIN ST., AT 11TH ST. Regular auctions at our store every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. Household goods. Consignments solicited. REED & HAMMOND, F2455. Bldg. 2880.

Rhoades & Rhoades REAL ESTATE, LIVE STOCK, AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS. Guaranteed estimates on household furniture or bought outright for cash. Salesroom 1501-3-5 S. Main. Phone—Main 1259; Home 25679.

THOS. B. CLARK General Auctioneer and Importer of Antique Furniture. 840 SOUTH HILL STREET F1907, Broadway 1921.

AUCTION A. J. HUGHESMAN, Auction and Commission Room, 1111 Broadway. Furniture, Merchandise, Pictures, Office and Salesroom 1111-1113 Court St. (Between Spring and Main) PHONE F2420

AUCTION FURNITURE AND CARPETS 1211 SOUTH UNION AVENUE SATURDAY, MAY 2, 10 A.M. RHODES & RHODES, Auctioneers, Main 1259-25679

AUCTION Furniture & Rooming; also Upright Piano. MONDAY, MAY 4, 9:30 A.M. 1-Room House, and Lot 4512-14, 1020 E. ELMO ST. TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2 P.M. STUBBS & HELL, Auctioneers.

SACRIFICE SALE The Piano you will need at Almost Half. Johnston Piano & Organ Mfg. Co. 700 Sichel St., Los Angeles.

Drs. Shores & Shores Men's Entrance 123 Third St. Los Angeles. Specialists in Catarrhs, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Syphilis, etc. or chronic diseases of the nose, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys and bladder. Consultation free. Hours 9 to 12; Evenings 7 to 9; Sundays 10 to 12.

PACIFIC PORTABLE HOUSES 5 to 10% DISCOUNT on all known. Take advantage—buy now. Better conditions, better prices. PACIFIC PORTABLE CO. 1200 Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. Phone Main 1200. Main street, 1200 Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.



That's the awful part of this style business—the aftermath.

When you buy good clothes, either for yourself or somebody else, you're got to pay for them eventually.

It's to men who appreciate the fact that they DO have to come across with the coin, that our \$30 suit-to-order special appeals most strongly.

It's a small investment and gives a great big lot of service.

A. K. Brauer & Co.

TAILORS TO MEN WHO KNOW

Two Spring Street Stores

347 SOUTH SPRING STREET

828-7/2 SOUTH SPRING STREET

(Our Newest Store)

Check the Symptoms of Lung Trouble

Symptoms of severe lung trouble, such as fever, night sweats and loss of weight, etc., should be checked, or serious results will follow. Eckman's Alternative has brought about many recoveries. Read this:

"Gentlemen—Since I was a very young woman I was a sufferer from Bronchitis. I tried doctor after doctor, getting little or no benefit. Finally I had night sweats, cough and lost weight. My doctor told me if I were not checked, I would have Consumption. Miss Mary Eckman, who is a friend of mine, recovered after taking your Alternative, and insisted that I try it. I took your Alternative in most efficacious in bronchial catarrh and severe throat and lung trouble, and rebuilding the system. Contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs. Accept no substitutes. Sold by Dr. J. C. Brown, and leading druggists. Write Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia, Pa., for booklet of recoveries."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Green and party arrived at the Alexandria yesterday from Portland. Green is a prosperous lumber dealer in Portland, Me.

Dr. R. F. Fain and Dr. F. Mannix, tourists from Budapest, arrived at the Alexandria. They are traveling for pleasure in the United States.

L. C. Barnes, dry goods merchant of New York City, and Alexander Brown, fruit grower of Bowie, Colo., arrived at the Westminster yesterday.

C. B. Pitblado, banker, and Mrs. Pitblado of Vancouver are at the Clark for a stay of several days. He is a cousin of C. B. Pitblado, clerk at the hotel.

Inspector Connell, in charge of the local immigration office, has gone to Phoenix to appear as a witness in the United States District Court.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Fitzgerald and their daughter, Miss Marian Fitzgerald of Denver, arrived at the Alexandria yesterday for a stay of several days. Other guests at the hotel include the following: J. C. Barker, and Mrs. C. Barker of Baltimore; Stewart, land owner, and Mrs. Stone of Imperial, and W. E. Stone, wholesale jeweler, and Mrs. Stone of Palmer, Mass.

ARREST WRONG MAN.

Mexican Killer Not the One Sought But He's a Bad One Just the Same.

Has Murdered Number of Men.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.) SANTA ANA, May 1.—The Mexican held in the Mexican jail following the murder of Juan de la Fuente of Santa Ana proved to be Jacinto Garcia, murderer of Louis Molino, of Pasquel Vaquez, murderer of Delbert Brunton.

This was found out today when Sheriff Rudock with \$100 in his pocket ready to be turned over to the delivery of Vaquez went to the line at Calexico to receive the man.

Garcia has murdered a number of men. Five years ago in a feud here he shot Molino with a small rifle, beat his head in with a rock and left the dead body on the Santa Fe tracks.

The killer escaped to Mexico, and was never caught until about three months ago, when he was put in jail at El Centro and recognized a message was sent here, but investigation by the District Attorney's office disclosed the fact that the two witnesses against Garcia could not be found. The man was turned loose.

Five weeks ago, Delbert Wardlaw, son of a sugar beet grower at Talbert, was shot to death by Epitacio Valenzuela and Pasquel Vaquez, in a row at Talbert. Vaquez got away. Sheriff Rudock trailed him to Mexico, but was unable to get him.

On Tuesday, Manuel de la Fuente, an old man from Santa Ana, son of a sugar beet grower at Talbert, was shot to death by Epitacio Valenzuela and Pasquel Vaquez. On that theory Sheriff Rudock and Under Sheriff Law went to the Mexican border. The man brought to the line by the Mexicans was Garcia. This information was sent here by telegraph by the Sheriff.

Beach Clearing House.

SANTA MONICA, May 1.—This morning at 11 o'clock the Santa Monica Beach Clearing House held its first session, with representatives from the several bay district banks present. The meeting was held in the Bank of the Pacific building, under the direction of the secretary and manager, Henry J. Englebrecht, who is cashier of the same bank. This is the first time in the history of the bay that the banks have gotten together and organized a clearing house. For some time the banks have been planning, and only this morning was it finished, and the success of the exchange is anticipated by the bankers as most enthusiastic over the new house.

French Institute

All dental and feature corrections performed artistically, painlessly and permanently. Home treatment, foreign graduates, 15 years' experience. Consultation free. Room 12 to 14, 717 O. T. Johnson Bldg., 4th and Broadway, F2422.

Bon Ton

High-Grade Cloak-Suits and Millinery at Popular Prices.

347 SOUTH BROADWAY

Phone: Home A4956—Main 1973.

FOR NEAREST

CHI-NAMEL STORE

FAR VALUE, NOW

\$100 PER SHARE

Limited amount of Treasury Stock Folding Over Five Percent

C. H. MORAND & COMPANY

111 South Broadway, Los Angeles

Roofing for Bungalows or flat roofs, white and sanded, sold or laid by

Weaver Roof Co.

Roofing Manufacturers

F2855, 333-341 E. 2nd St. Bldg. 794

The church bells will ring tomorrow.

For hours of worship see Page 5, Part I in today's Times.

Anchor Painless Dentists

222-224 S. Broadway

Phone: Main 1745—Home 2488

Obtain a War Map

and follow the movements of our troops in studying the Times war map.

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Advancing Southern Metropolis.

Pictorial City Sheet (II.)

California and the Coast—12 Pages.

The Times

LOS ANGELES

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.—EDITORIAL SECTION.

POPULATION (By the Federal Census (1910)—240,000
By the City Directory (1913)—252,417

DYNAMITER AT TROUBLE HELM.

Twitmore, Here, Stirs Up a Strike of Bakers.

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PRESS CLUB'S NEW SCANDAL.

Box Office Receipts Grabbed to Pay Salaries.

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WHERE IS D. W. JACOBUS?

Sole Support of Old Father and Dying Mother Drops from Sight With Pay Envelope in Pocket.

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SHAMMED HURT, SAY PHYSICIANS.

Nuttall Moaned and Groaned in Vain, However.

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Was Her Death Accidental or Intended?



Mrs. Helen McCombs. The wealthy widow about whose abrupt end on Lookout Mountain a well-developed murder mystery has woven itself. Her companion is in jail, charged with having killed her and then told a story of the auto going over the cliff to cover up the crime.

POLO AND TENNIS GO INTO DIVORCE COURT.

THE easy manner of Dr. Arthur H. Savage as he swung far out in the stirrups of his polo pony and won fame as a player won the admiration of Fannie Denton. The grace and agility of Fannie Denton as she played tennis in such company as May Sutton on Pasadena courts caught the eye of Dr. Savage.

We take the risk of its being abused: we ask the grocer to return a dissatisfied customer's money if she doesn't like Schilling's Best; let her keep the goods; and sell her again. So long as he thinks she is honest, he is to hand-over the money. We trust him to do for us as he'd do for himself if he were we and himself too.

WANTED

Those interested in selling stocks will do well to call on

C. H. Morand & Co.

"Safety First Fire Escapes."

A splendid money-making proposition for agents

111 South Broadway
Los Angeles.

N. B. Blackstone Co.

Onyx Silk Plated Hose

50c—and 3 pairs for \$1.00

None but an expert can distinguish between these and the spun silk stockings—never would know only for their splendid wearing elements. They have a brilliancy and luster that outshine the real silk stockings.

Silk plated boot effect, 3 pairs for \$1.00.

Silk plated throughout, 50c.

Ask to see these wonderful stockings.

Dainty Boudoir Caps

50c to \$3.50

A new collection; prettiest styles of the season—and best values.

Silk batiste, point d'esprit, lace, net, figured chiffon and other dainty fabrics fashionably trimmed with ribbons, ribbon roses, ruffling and lace.

Seasonable Vests and Pants 50c

Merode goods knit from the finest selected cotton yarns or thin, good wearing lisle thread. Every Merode garment is knit to fit and is finished by hand.

Vests, low neck and short or no sleeves, or Dutch neck sleeveless.

Pants knee or ankle length, cuff or lace trimmed. 50c a garment.

Children's Millinery 1-4 Less

Twenty-five per cent. may be saved now on Hats for the little folk, and our assortments embrace every new and pretty style, straw or washable. New shapes, new trimming ideas, seasonable color combinations. Bring the children in today.

Saturday Towel Specials

If you have towels to buy, secure them now, while you can get the best towels for the money you ever bought.

Turkish Bath Towels of extra heavy weight, woven with double loop. Size 20x40-inch25c

Huck Towels of pure linen—an extra fine quality, good absorbent. 19x37. Saturday25c

218-320-322 South Broadway

Miss Betty Wells (left) and Miss Etta Rose. Respectively named as emergency manager and assistant manager of the affairs of a group of young women who say they were swindled out of a week's pay each at the Press Club's "midway plaisance." The girls have already seized one night's gate receipts and say they will fight to a finish.

Constables invaded the "midway" last Wednesday evening and seized \$18—the evening receipts. Last night deputies from Constable Hayes's office attached the club, claiming that the girls, having failed to find much at the main box-office window. It had been said that the East Indian maidens were gathering in the club in large numbers. But the constables got only a few paltry dollars, and the girls for whom the attachment was made are willing to take 10 cents on the dollar and charge the remainder to experience—and the Bon-Pro Press Club.

LOSE IN THE GAMBLE. The attachment was made at the instigation of fourteen girls who had been employed in the concession known as the Mexican lottery. Chief of Police Sebastian, who had been complained to, said yesterday he learned from detectives that many of the girls who sold lottery tickets were not conducting themselves properly. He told the management the girls must be taken from the dance floor. Then the lottery girls went on strike. There was no money in sight to pay their salaries. The Press Club denied responsibility and the concessionaires denied responsibility. The girls stood first on one foot and then on the other. But they got no money. The Press Club, always first to dodge responsibility when one of its agents turns a crooked trick in the name of the club, asserted the girls were employed by E. R. King. King says he was working on a percentage and that the Press Club hired the girls. The girls appealed to the Labor Bureau. The Press Club had no money, but agreed to let the girls run it on a percentage basis. They started the game was unprofitable, so they combined their claims, the sum reaching \$137, and sued.

A second suit yesterday was for \$55. No one connected with the "midway plaisance" seems to know or care whether the girls get their money. At first the affair was well patronized by the university, but it didn't have the appeal that is necessary to carry and the people stayed away.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

when he was called to attend him. Nuttall was at the McCombs home, No. 1500 West Forty-sixth street. He remained in bed several days after the accident. Aside from a slight abrasion of the skin on the right side of the head, which may have been caused by a finger-nail scratch, Dr. Stroud could find no evidence of injury.

IS HE SHAMMING? Last Wednesday Nuttall had been asked to visit the District Attorney's office. This, he said, was impossible, owing to injuries received in the auto crash which prevented him from leaving his bed. Detectives Malcolm McLaren and Louis Duni went for Dr. Huff, who went to the McCombs home, where Nuttall was in bed. Dr. Huff examined Nuttall thoroughly and reported that he had no injury. The clothes he wore on the auto trip were not even torn.

When this report was made, the detectives gathered Nuttall into an auto and took him to jail.

"There wasn't a scratch on his body," said Dr. Huff yesterday. "He complained of his head and back, said he was sore, but there was nothing the matter with either his head or his back."

Nuttall's defense that he was driving the auto down the mountain side when the car got beyond his control and he yelled for Mrs. McCombs, his aged sweetheart, to jump, he jumped, he said; she went on down with the car and was killed. The absence of evidence to show that he was hurt, as he claimed, is regarded by Deputy District Attorney John Richardson as striking.

Nuttall had told detectives that Mrs. McCombs alighted from the machine and blocked one of its wheels with a large rock just before the accident. A witness notified Richardson yesterday that he had seen Nuttall stop the machine. The absence of evidence to show that he was hurt, as he claimed, is regarded by Deputy District Attorney John Richardson as striking.

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(Continued on Fifth Page.)

A. M. Culver, Agt., 334 South Spring Street.

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Los Angeles Times

EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.
Daily, Sunday, Illustrated Weekly and Semi-
Monthly Magazine. Daily Founded Sun.
4, 1853-92d Year.
Hambro, Class A, of the Associated Press. Limit-
less MRange Covered: Day, 25,000;
Night, 25,000.

LOS ANGELES (*Loce Ahng-hayl-ais*)

U. S. Postoffice Sub-Station

W. U. Telegraph Branch

Coulter Dry Goods Co.

American Express Branch

McCall Patterns

Overseas Mattresses

Store Service

It is important to realize that at Coulter's the SERVICE is abundantly adequate to the demands of these busy spring shopping days; it is more important to know that there is here a general display of spring and summer merchandise which it has never hitherto been our privilege to equal.

From the Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery and Costumes to the new Floor Coverings and hangings, the store is full of the vivid appeal of the moment.

Three Groups of Stylish Skirts Are Underpriced

So many women are thinking now about separate skirts for wear with airy summer blouses that there will be eager response to such an offer as this:

Skirts in serges, poplins, eponges, broadcloths; browns, navy, black, tan and a few plaids and Palm Beach models; all new and highly desirable—

Skirts that were \$7.50 to \$10, \$5.75.
Skirts that were \$12.50 to \$15, \$7.75.
Skirts that were \$16.50 and \$17.50, \$9.75.

Tailor'd Suits \$13.75

In navy, black, blue-and-white stripe, black-and-white checks, Copen, poplin and Bedford; plain or kimono sleeves, peg skirts; silk and wool moire suits with fancy jackets and tier skirts, in Copen, navy or black; these suits previously sold at \$20 to \$25, now.....\$13.75

(Garment Section; Second Floor)



Trimmed Hats Special \$5, \$7.50, \$10, \$12.50, \$15

We do not quote the comparative prices on these smart summer-style hats; but we have included in these groups, a number of models that are marked as much as twice what they will be offered for today and Monday:

All the New Shapes

—and shades, smartly trimmed with feather fancies, flowers, wings, quills, foliage, maline and ribbons in half a hundred new summer styles.

(Millinery Booth; Main Floor)



Save \$11³⁵ on Your Bedding By Buying this Combination

In one of our big display windows you may see all of the articles in this combination, which we regard as one of the very best we have ever been able to offer our patrons. Any article may be purchased separately at the lower price, if you do not need the entire outfit:



Guaranteed Lacquer Brass Bed—newest finish, will stand any test, and never tarnish; latest bungalow height—low head and foot, beautifully plain; full size, twin size or single; regularly \$18.50—\$15

Goose Feather Pillows—guaranteed against dust or vermin; new, prime live goose feathers and nothing else; regularly \$5, pair \$4.

Guaranteed Springs—all tempered steel springs, guaranteed never to sag or break; 5-inch risers; regularly \$7.50—\$4.

Felt Mattress—full 40-lb. felt mattress; 70 tufts; roll edge; beautiful art ticking; regularly \$10—\$6.65.

Plaid Blankets—all-wool "Homespun" Plaid Blankets; assorted colors; full size; were \$6—\$5.

White Blankets—full size; just cotton enough to prevent shrinking, and add to the value; were \$4.50—\$3.

(Bedding Section; Near South Aisle)

Pequot Sheets and Cases For Less

Every housewife knows the superiority of Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases; many housekeepers prefer extra long and extra wide sheets—here they are, with cases to match, at very low prices:

Pequot Sheets—90x108— or 2 1/2 x 3 yards; finished with three-inch hem at both ends; special, 95c.

Pequot Cases—torn size 50x38 1/2; finished with three-inch hem, special 22 1/2c.

(Domestic; Near South Aisle)

Special Values in High-Class Linens for Housekeepers

On Saturday and Monday such offerings as the following will be available to women who appreciate savings on linens of the finest character. Only a practically unlimited outlet could make possible such low prices:

Table Damask

—extra heavy; very fine Irish damask; bleached and all pure linen, in spot, fleur de lis, rose, carnation, stripes and other patterns; formerly \$1.25—\$1.

Table Napkins

—about forty dozen heavy German linen napkins; 22-inch size; clover, wreath and fleur de lis designs; were \$4, special, dozen, \$2.50.

—extra size napkins—25-inch—were \$6, special, dozen, \$4.50.

Lace Scarfs and Squares—some three hundred pieces to choose from; in very handsome designs; were \$1.25, special 65c.

(Linens; Near South Aisle)

Three Noteworthy Reductions in Spring Wash Goods

Needles will fly through these wash goods in making pretty frocks, waists, children's dresses and the like, at such prices as these:

Cotton Challis—the largest variety of colors and styles we have ever had; special for two days—4 1/2c.

Colored Ratines—36 inches wide; all shades; good heavy quality; were 35c; special, yard, 20c.

Colored Ratine Suitings—fifty pieces, 44 inches wide; in plain colors, mixtures, stripes, checks and Scotch plaids; were \$1.50, yard, 95c.

(Wash Goods; Near South Aisle)

Remnants Black and Colored Dress Goods at Half

Hundreds of usable lengths in colored and black dress goods on special sale at exactly Half usual prices; and

Black Dress Goods at \$1—German batiste, silk-and-wool Marquisette, Jersey cloth, satin raye, voile, sharkskin serge, plain chevrons, etc., values to \$2, \$1.

Plain and Fancy Eponges—all wool; two-tone effects and plain shades; values to \$4, for \$2.

(Wool Goods; Broadway Annex)

Silk Specials

French Matelasse Coatings; 30 inches wide; were \$5, for \$3.

Brocade Bengalines; 40 inches wide; in good shades; were \$4.50—\$3.25.

Brocade Satin Charmeuse; in colors; formerly \$3, special, \$2.50.

Two-tone French Bonnet Brocades; were \$5—\$4.

Cascade Brocade Crepe; was \$3.50—\$3.

Monotone Crepe Charmeuse; was \$5, \$4; was \$6.50, \$7.50; was \$7.50, \$6.50.

(Silks; Broadway Annex)



In the Men's Furnishings

Vassar full fashioned ecru cotton Union Suits; short sleeve, ankle length; were \$2.25—\$1.50.

Cooper long sleeve, ankle length, light weight, closed crotch Union Suits; were \$1.00—85c.

Wilson Bros. white line, closed crotch, long sleeve Union Suits, were \$3—\$2.50.

Wayne-knit Silk Hose—broken lines in navy, tan, cardinal and white; were \$1, special, 75c.

Other Hose—in discontinued numbers, likewise reduced.

All- linen Handkerchiefs—for men; regularly \$1.25 a dozen, special, \$1.

(Men's Furnishings; South Aisle)

Extra Good Silk Petticoats Only \$2.95

The price is not nearly so out of the common as are the petticoats; and many women will be anxious to secure at least one while they are obtainable for so little. Qualities are superior in every respect to those you usually are offered at this price:

Silk Petticoats—of best quality mesaline, with braid on bottom of the hem; or of wash silk, with scalloped hem; in white, black, emerald, Copen and a variety of desirable colors; unusual values at \$2.95.

(Petticoats; Second Floor)

Becoming House Dresses

In attractive array—made of ginghams, percales or lawns; no better fitting dresses are made at these prices—\$1.50 and \$2.50—at the latter figure we are showing a most desirable maternity model, in percale.

(House Dresses; Second Floor)

Fancy Ribbons at 35c Yd.

It is not necessary to offer discounts in ribbons to make business brisk nowadays—for there is very unusual demand for just these kinds—plaids, checks, Persians, stripes, Dresden, brocades; satin, taffeta and tapestry weaves, pretty colors; values here to 80c, at 35c.

(Ribbons; Main Floor)

25c Writing Paper, 15c

A pound—90 double sheets—of first quality writing paper, which usually sells for 25c, we shall offer today and Monday at 15c.

Envelopes to match, usually 10c per package, 5c.

Letter Crest Stationery—neatly boxed; initialed, but in broken lines only; formerly 25c, special 15c.

(Stationery; South Aisle)

Specials in Needed Notions

—These savings merely hint at dozens of others which are available in our completely stocked Notions Section.

10c Pearl Buttons, 5c 12 1/2c to 20c Pearl Buttons—many kinds—10c.

25c Armlets—15c.

50c Sanitary Aprons—35c.

25c Acme Waist and Hose Supporters—15c.

35c Shinola Outfits—25c.

5c Horn Hairpins (5), 3 for 10c.

5c English Pin Sheets; 3 for 10c.

5c Ass'd. Safety Pins; 3 for 10c.

15c Hairpin Cabinets; 10c.

15c Slipper Trees—10c.

15c Curling Irons—10c.

(Notions; South Aisle)

Wavy Switches, Special \$3.65

Women who know the Coulter reputation for high quality throughout the store, will not judge these switches by their low price. Only quantity buying, and a keen knowledge of values, could secure such switches to sell for so little—

Twenty to 28-inch real wavy hair switches, in all shades except gray; were \$5 to \$9.50—\$3.65.

Our Toilet Parlors—offer an unsurpassed service in manicuring, hairdressing, shampooing and scalp or facial treatments; we solicit your patronage.

(Hair Goods; South Aisle; Parlors; Third Floor)



Leather Bags \$2.85

Brand-new Arrivals—the fashionable Tango and balloon shapes, as well as the regulation carriage and shopping bags; in goat and pin seal, morocco, suede and other good leathers in black and colors; bags that sell usually for \$3.50 to \$7.50 each, special \$2.85.

(Leather Goods; South Aisle)

Rug & Drapery Special Items

Green Bamboo Porch Shades—complete with slats, rope and pulleys—6x8; were \$1.50—\$1.15.

8x8; were \$2—\$1.65.

10x8; were \$2.50—\$2.

Table Oil Cloth—white only—48 inches wide; was 25c—19c.

54 inches wide; was 35c—28c.

Door Panels—with motif in center—were 50c—25c.

Hall and Stair Carpet—velvet, in red only; formerly \$1.10—75c.

Scotch Afton Rugs—8x12; plain colors and reversible; were \$19—\$14.75.

Undermuslin Specials

Fresh, new-style, perfect undermuslins at reduced prices—

GOWNS.

were \$1.50\$1.00

were \$3.75\$2.50

were \$5.00\$3.50

were \$6.50\$4.00

were \$7.50\$5.00

were \$8.00\$5.00

were \$10.00\$6.00

were \$12.00\$8.00

were \$13.00\$8.50

COMBINATIONS.

were \$1.50\$1.00

were \$2.25\$1.50

were \$3.00\$2.00

were \$4.00\$2.50

were \$5.00\$3.00

were \$6.00\$3.50

were \$7.00\$4.00

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were \$10.00\$5.50

were \$11.00\$6.00

were \$12.00\$6.50

were \$13.00\$7.00

were \$14.00\$7.50

were \$15.00\$8.00

were \$16.00\$8.50

were \$17.00\$9.00

were \$18.00\$9.50

were \$19.00\$10.00

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were \$75.00\$38.00

were \$76.00\$38.50

were \$77.00\$39.00

were \$78.00\$39.50

were \$79.00\$40.00

were \$80.00\$40.50

were \$81.00\$41.00

Cities and Towns South of Tehachepi's Top—Los Angeles County News.

SOCIETY BRIDEGROOM THREATENS PA-IN-LAW.

Court Gives Menfolks Two Weeks to Show Reconciliation Is Genuine—Testimony Relates Foxy Trick of Wife Evidence—Story of How Wife Faints During Family Scene.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

PASADENA, May 2.—Less than a year after the wedding of Arthur H. Cawston and Miss Helen Hartman, June 4, last, one of the society features of the year, came a trial yesterday before Justice of the Peace Dunham in which the young bridegroom appeared on a charge of threatening to kill C. A. Hartman, his father-in-law, the complaining witness. The hearing ended in an amicable settlement, but not until the domestic difficulties which have obtained had been described in a very emphatic manner by both men.

The chief trouble came last Wednesday night when the father-in-law testified Cawston called him up over the telephone and told him that he was responsible for his marital unhappiness and made threats to "get" him and his whole family.

Hartman called for a policeman and handed the receiver over to him. The latter half of young Cawston's remarks were made unwittingly to the husband, a circumstance which Cawston said when it came his turn to testify, was quite disconcerting, as he said, he had not known when the "witch" was made.

Cawston then proceeded to describe an evening a short time previously, when he said he returned home and found his wife's relatives playing at some game in the house. He said that he was too tired himself to take a hand in the game and that on his refusal to do so his wife had cried and that this led to an unpleasantness between him and her father, in which he said the latter ordered him in "vile language," the worst of which, he said, was that "he ought to be horsewhipped." In the dispute that followed, he testified, his wife fainted but her family finally withered as he stood holding her in his arms.

A separation followed and he testified yesterday that he had no home and did not know where his wife was. He had left his Pasadena home and gone to Los Angeles. There, he said, he purchased a revolver which he later gave away, so that he might protect himself against his father-in-law, who, he said, is stronger than he is.

Hartman said that he had caused the action against his daughter's husband.

State Quo.

LAMANDA PARK KEEPS ITS NAME, TEN TO ONE.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

LAMANDA PARK, May 3.—The outcome of the meeting held here last night under the auspices of the Lamanda Park Board of Trade was a decision that the name of the town shall not, after all, be changed. After a spirited discussion, in which many residents of the place had something to say, a standing vote was taken, which stood about 10 to 1 that the name be not changed.

"The Board of Trade has accomplished one thing, anyway," said B. W. Hahn, the president. "It has obtained an audience. That is worth everything. In fact, Lamanda Park has for a long time been dead and it is now being revived."

Some New
SIEGEL
\$3.00 HATS

Ready for you today. Just opened 'em. The smartest of Fifth Ave.—

—Straws—Panamas and Felts, Real Cash.

Free!

A fancy hat band FREE with every hat. This way, boys!

Open Saturday
Till 11 P. M.

The Hatter
103 349
So Spring

PREACHER SENT TO COUNTY JAIL.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

PASADENA, May 2.—Rev. Fred R. Matkava, who last Tuesday was found guilty of cruelly beating his 14-year-old adopted son, Chester, yesterday was sent to jail. He failed to arrive at 10 o'clock in the morning, the time set for sentence, and he was severely lectured by Judge Dunham, who told him that he had been negligent in the way for which he had punished his boy. He was fined \$50 or twenty-five days in the County Jail.

Matthew asked for a new trial, which was denied. He then gave notice of appeal and set about the task of procuring a bond. At 4 o'clock he had been unable to do so and was taken to the County Jail in Los Angeles.

A few years more we will be in Los Angeles, anyway, so what does it matter? said another. Another believed that Pasadena would absorb the town, but still another declared Pasadena could never absorb the town because the city was in custody, but that the man insists he found as he was helping to take them down the last night of the show.

Mrs. Hogan advertised for the necklace and also notified the Pasadena police, who made no announcement of the fact, thinking they could better recover it by keeping it as a secret.

The jewels are now in the hands of the San Francisco police. It is reported here that the San Francisco police learned of the necklace in Field's possession and telegraphed to Pasadena to see if any such article was missing. On notification that there was, the arrest was made.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY. The City Commissioner, pressed to start an examination as to the efficiency of the fire department, yesterday drafted a reply to the communication of the Taxpayers' League asking whether that organization means, in submitting its former statement, that it indorses the criticisms of former Fire Commissioner Medill. Further than that they have nothing definite to say.

City Commissioner Loughery, who is at the head of the fire and police departments, stated that he is looking into the matter and gathering all the data that is possible and that it will probably take him a month or more to get all that he desires.

Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.—(Advertisement.)

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

State Quo.

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State Quo.

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State Quo.

State Quo.

MUCH KICKING BY EMPLOYEES.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SAN BERNARDINO, May 1.—The State Hospital Complaints Filed With Board.

Superintendent Doesn't See What It's All About.

Chino's Political Factions Still Stir Strife.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SAN BERNARDINO, May 1.—Charges of mistreatment on the part of the authorities at the Southern California State Hospital for the Insane at Patton, are made by several employees, who have resigned in the past two weeks, and a letter has been sent to Chairman John T. Noyan of the State Board of Control, asking for an investigation of conditions. It is stated that at least fifteen attendants have resigned on account of dissatisfaction with conditions and alleged mistreatment received.

Supt. Kelly denies knowledge of any friction between employees and supervisors and states that resignations during the past few weeks have been no more numerous than the average.

"The only fault that I can imagine the men would have with the conditions under which they work, is, perhaps, the fact that we are very strict with our attendants and have many rules that they may not like," he stated.

Dr. Kelly professes to have had no information that a complaint had been sent to the Board of Control.

Fifth Crossland, an employee of several years standing and director of the hospital orchestra, is author of the complaint. It is understood. He was severely injured by the kick of a patient in the violent motion of the orchestra.

CHINO FIGHTS ON. The political war at Chino is still raging and in complaint filed in the Superior Court here, members of the good government organization have asked for the removal of W. J. Tebo, who was elected trustee by the Citizens' League at the election on April 15.

Francis E. Head swore to the complaint, which charges Tebo with neglecting to do his duty in suppressing a disturbance during balloting hours. Contable Tebo is cited to appear on May 8 and answer the charges.

It is noted that one "B" started a riot that resulted in the assault of A. H. Cook by D. D. Palmer, who was elected trustee by the League party, and that Tebo failed to stop the fight.

Nothing but the tracks of a team and wagon and a trail of horse manure, which ended abruptly in a ditch for the officers here to follow in the burglar's tracks. The burglar broke open the doors of the place where he was using a wagon to haul the plunder away, so voluminous was it. Six sacks of sugar, a half dozen sacks of flour, a sack of potatoes and other produce was taken by the burglars, who are supposed to have been Mexicans. The place was well guarded.

VENICE POLICE SHAKE-UP. New Chief Uses Political Broom to Sweep Out Understable Holdovers.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VENICE, May 1.—When George Nettleton took hold of the police department of Venice, he immediately grabbed the political broom and started in to sweep out the Police station. William Cavanaugh handed in his resignation and was immediately followed by those of other members of the force, at the request of the new chief. It is said that several others will soon follow.

Chief Nettleton will immediately appoint new men away from the force will be confirmed by the meeting Monday evening of the City Trustees. He proposes to inaugurate new efficiency test as well as a physical examination and trial of all officers of the department.

TEACHERS OF TULARE. The local teachers of the Tulare schools will enjoy an outing in the General Grant National Park during the coming week. The outing, according to plans which are being made by the instructors, is planned for the instructors to leave on a walking trip to the land of hot big trees, and upwards of two weeks will be spent camping out in the redwood country. The trip will be under the direction of W. T. Walton, the city superintendent of schools.

THE WINNER. Fifteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty-one Separate "Lines" Advertisements Were Printed in The Times for the Seven Days From Monday, April 20th, to Sunday, April 26th, Inclusive.

The prize of \$5.00 in gold has been awarded to A. E. Dwyer, No. 313 West Third street, city, whose estimate of 15,940 "Lines" was the first nearest correct answer received in last week's contest.

During the week mentioned, The Times printed 4596 more separate "Lines" than its nearest local competitor.

On Monday, May 4, and on each Monday thereafter, The Times will award \$5 in gold to the person making the nearest correct estimate of the total number of classified, or "line," advertisements printed in The Times during the preceding seven days.

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TIMES "LINES" PAY BIG.

RIGHT SIDE UP WITH CARE AND UNINJURED.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

SAN PEDRO, May 1.—Will Sepulveda, a member of the hose company, No. 6 of the Los Angeles fire department, stationed here, had a remarkable escape at 1 o'clock this morning when his automobile rolled over three times, while he clung to the steering wheel. He was only slightly bruised about the legs and ankles.

Sepulveda was returning from an entertainment given by the Moose lodge at Redondo. There were several machines from San Pedro in the party and Sepulveda tried to pass one of the other machines going at the rate of forty miles an hour. He was crowded to the edge of the road and his machine struck a hole and went over the bank. Jack Bros, who was riding with him, was thrown out just before the machine went over and was uninjured.

Sepulveda was found unconscious in the machine, which had righted itself, and hurried to San Pedro, where he quickly revived. Three wheels of his automobile were smashed and the engine and fenders broken but the engine was still running when he was taken out.

WHOSE MARE IS IT? Millionaire Accused by Realty Man of Re-possessing Himself of Animal Once Sold.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

COVINA, May 1.—Crowds are attending the hearing in Justice Wells' court to listen to the testimony in the case of E. F. Kleinmeyer, accused of stealing a valuable mare from the Walter G. McCarthy Company of Los Angeles. Earl Rogers represents the defendant, and J. W. Bell, Deputy District Attorney, the State.

It appears that McCarthy bought fifteen mares from Kleinmeyer, a reputed millionaire, and the owner of many ranches in this section. McCarthy had the animals removed to the pasture of A. C. Zimmer, adjoining the Kleinmeyer place. Zimmer a few days later, in looking over his pasture and secured a mare, alleged to be worth \$100, missing. He asserted he found it in the Kleinmeyer pasture from which it had recently been taken.

McCarthy had taken photographs of the animals he purchased and also taken the same to his father, brother and the constable, they invaded Kleinmeyer's pasture and secured the mare. Later the Sheriff reclaimed it and it is now in a local livery stable. The defense contends that the wrong mare was taken.

The prosecution is trying to prove that the mare was changed by having the mane reached and the tail cut. Pictures produced show a beautiful animal with a flowing mane and long tail. The horse at the livery stable does not present these features.

Kleinmeyer is well known in this section and has been in many horse deals. Some years ago he lost his wife by a railroad accident. The McCarthy Company uses many valuable animals in their real estate business in Los Angeles, where they have opened many subdivisions.

It looked as though several of the witnesses in the case would be punished for contempt of court at one time. Although admonished by the court not to talk among themselves about the facts, several of the witnesses broke down and talked to Attorney Rogers.

Opinion seems evenly divided here as to the result. The case has already lasted two days.

SHOT IN THE LEGS. (LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

COLTON, May 1.—Because he made a dash for liberty while the officer who had arrested him was hauling the plunder away, so voluminous was it. Six sacks of sugar, a half dozen sacks of flour, a sack of potatoes and other produce was taken by the burglars, who are supposed to have been Mexicans. The place was well guarded.

VENICE POLICE SHAKE-UP. New Chief Uses Political Broom to Sweep Out Understable Holdovers.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

VENICE, May 1.—When George Nettleton took hold of the police department of Venice, he immediately grabbed the political broom and started in to sweep out the Police station. William Cavanaugh handed in his resignation and was immediately followed by those of other members of the force, at the request of the new chief. It is said that several others will soon follow.

CHIEF NETTLETON WILL IMMEDIATELY appoint new men away from the force will be confirmed by the meeting Monday evening of the City Trustees. He proposes to inaugurate new efficiency test as well as a physical examination and trial of all officers of the department.

TEACHERS OF TULARE. The local teachers of the Tulare schools will enjoy an outing in the General Grant National Park during the coming week. The outing, according to plans which are being made by the instructors, is planned for the instructors to leave on a walking trip to the land of hot big trees, and upwards of two weeks will be spent camping out in the redwood country. The trip will be under the direction of W. T. Walton, the city superintendent of schools.

THE WINNER. Fifteen Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty-one Separate "Lines" Advertisements Were Printed in The Times for the Seven Days From Monday, April 20th, to Sunday, April 26th, Inclusive.

The prize of \$5.00 in gold has been awarded to A. E. Dwyer, No. 313 West Third street, city, whose estimate of 15,940 "Lines" was the first nearest correct answer received in last week's contest.

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TIMES "LINES" PAY BIG.

DISTRICTS WILL REMAIN SAME.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

Strong Objections Indicate Trend of Opinion.

Inyo County Unites With Angeleno Clubs.

Women's Convention Interested in Legislation.

(LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

RIVERSIDE, May 1.—With expressions decidedly against the proposition proposed for redistricting the State, voiced by delegates from every one of the six districts, it seems apparent tonight that the convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs will close tomorrow morning with the amendment snatched away.

The objections raised from the district were positive in tone, and it is evident that before anything is accomplished along the line of redistricting the matter will have to be presented in a different form and threatened again next year.

Inyo county varied the program by asking permission to be included in the Los Angeles district. Mrs. C. M. Muehler, president of the latter district, lost no time in extending to the county, which is linked to the Angeles by the great aqueduct, a cordial welcome to the fold.

CLIMATE IMPORTED. The sun hasn't shone since the sessions opened, but this fact has not deterred the delegates, who have been visitors many of whom are from San Francisco and call the city "heavenly." The Riverside is almost ready to treat the convention delegates to an automobile tour over every one of the hundred or more of improved streets the city boasts, but the delegates of the oranges and the crimson blue of the flowers do not look to come to the local scene which is behind the clouds.

Frank weather conditions have been too busy with receipts and entertainments and the big topics for discussion at the numerous sessions to note whether the sun is the job or not.

LATCHSTRING OUT. Mrs. L. F. Darling of Riverside conveyed to Mrs. Doyle, who knothed the door of Los Angeles, the assurance that the southern district will be at the convention, although the Los Angeles Ebell, although proposed to redistricting, seconded Mrs. Muehler's invitation.

The brilliant program of entertainment provided for the delegates at the First Congregational Church, which will be about Sunday, and from the day's sessions and excellent preparation for the strenuous day session scheduled for tomorrow morning.

THE CANTADORS CLUB, comprised of sixty male voices, under the direction of E. Q. Taylor, entertained the audience by their artistry. Miss G. Emmons was heard in a dramatic recitation, and a number of the delegates sang in "The Affected Misses."

Mrs. M. Estadillo, chairman of the art department, in a lecture covered the topic of contemporary art and painting.

The departmental reports, today, constituted a real education, reflecting ability of a high order on the part of those presenting them.

CRITICISE JOHNSON. The report of Mrs. Karna, chairman of the department of civil service, was a sharp criticism of the State administration, claiming the service was not respected by the administration as it should be. The interest of the women in relative matters was reflected in numerous brief addresses. Mrs. J. H. Harbush, chairman of the legislative department, discussed the legislative outlook at length, speaking of the side of a city in Monterey. Before going back to Los Angeles, she proposed for the improvement of the San Francisco harbor, permanent State fair grounds at Sacramento and a teamster, to haul the lumber to San Francisco.

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News. Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

Objection.
MAY INTEREST IS DEFAULTED.
General Petroleum Fails to Meet Obligations.

Indicate's Verbal Promise Broken by Act.
Bandholders Plan to Form Protective Committee.

Convention Inter- in Legislation.

San Francisco Bureau of the Times. May 1.—The General Petroleum Company defaulting today its May interest, amounting to \$10,000, the failure to meet the obligation being due to bickering among the members of the Western Ocean syndicate. It had been constantly represented to the local officials of the company that the interest would be paid, even up to a late hour this afternoon.

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Engineering	Automobiles	Immigration
Power Boats	Progress of Nations	Philosophy
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The City's Churches have a Message for you on Page 5, Part I in today's Times.

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The Foremost Daily Newspaper on the Pacific Coast

Uses Both Day and Night Reports of the Associated Press and Has Special Correspondents of Its Own in the Centers of Population in America and Europe.

Daily Prints Every Happening of Importance on the Civilized Globe, Including News of the Political, Religious, Social and Business Life of the People of All Foreign Countries.

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The Times is recognized as a leading power in the material development of Southern California and in the work of exploiting reliably and potently, the agricultural, horticultural, mining, commercial and other resources and possibilities of this, the most promising land between the two seas.

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PUBLISHERS

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, President and General Manager.

Los Angeles, California.

Illustrated Weekly.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE

Established Dec. 5, 1897. Reconstructed Jan. 6, 1912.
Jan. 4, 1913 and May 31, 1913.

Devoted to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorials, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

California in tone and color; Southwestern in scope and character, with the flavor of the land and of the sea, the mountains, canyons, slopes, valleys and plains of the "Land of Heart's Desire."

An independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, exploitation and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of all good men and women, without distinction, who are honestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

The Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required.

To Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

For sale by newsdealers: 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000

EDITORIAL.

A Righteous Judge.

The writer has heard in his time four great orators. One was Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the first, and the other William J. Bryan, last. They

were both eloquent speakers, and much of the same temperament. Neither of them was logical in his conclusions, but very prone to indulge in the use of fascinating illustrations, palming them off as arguments.

The other two were greater than these, and were members of a law firm in Milwaukee, Wis. One was known from one end of the country to the other as Matt Carpenter, a member of the United States Senate from his State, and an orator of wonderful

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You are not a free agent. Absolute independence is impossible in any state of society founded upon interdependence.

Complete liberty of action would permit you to inflict too many hardships upon your fellows. You are entitled to the full enjoyment of your rights, but when the unrestrained play of your will imposes wrongs upon your neighbor, we will control and correct your excesses. The twentieth century is calmly seeking a middle ground between the intolerances of tyranny and the licenses of liberty.

Rebellious against monarchy and oligarchy, our forefathers established a nation in which each man could develop himself and his fortune as far as his inherent qualities would carry him.

But in establishing the republic they granted too many legal rights which we have lately found are

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership on the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his downfall to drink. By occupation he is a furniture salesman.

NOT HIS DADDY. A man from Iowa. Asst. Atty.-Gen. Kemp and a stenographer accompany Judge Sullivan on his Los Angeles trip. After closing up business here the party will go to San Francisco.

Building—
\$18.70 round trip May 6 - 7
Return Limit May 10 via Santa Fe.

434 South Hill Street
Represented by F. A. T.
The Most Centrally Located

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.
12. In the Realm of Local Society.
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.
14. The Adventures of Kathlyn.
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
PART IV.
Lovers: Classified Advertising

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power before an audience or a court. His partner, Hugh Ryan, was even more eloquent than the Hon. Matt. Ryan was an Irishman, educated at Dublin University, and the most eloquent speaker the writer ever heard.

Mr. Ryan was elected justice of the Wisconsin courts, and the following prayer he offered up at the throne of divine grace every day of his life while he sat upon the bench:

"O God of all truth, knowledge, and judgment, without whom nothing is true, or wise, or just; look down with mercy upon Thy servants whom Thou sufferest to sit in earthly seat of judgment to administer Thy justice to Thy people. Enlighten their ignorance and inspire them with Thy judgments. Grant them grace truly and impartially to administer Thy justice and to maintain Thy truth to the glory of Thy name. And of Thy infinite mercy so direct and dispose my heart that I may this day fulfill all my duty in Thy fear and fall into no error of judgment. Give me grace to hear patiently, to consider diligently, to understand rightly, and to decide justly. Grant me due sense of humility, that I may not be misled by my wilfulness, vanity, or egotism. Of myself I humbly acknowledge my own unfitness and unworthiness in Thy sight, and without Thy gracious guidance I can do nothing right. Have mercy upon me, a poor, weak, frail sinner, groping in the dark, and give me grace so to judge others now that I may not myself be judged when Thou comest to judge the world with Thy truth. Grant my prayer, I beseech Thee, for the love of Thy Son, our Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen."

It would be a good thing for all of us if some modern judges, too self-centered and too confident that they need no help from heaven or earth, would acquire a little of the spirit of this just judge.

Cross-Examine the Gentlemen.

Notwithstanding the intense excitement growing out of the sensational developments in Mexico, whatever the future may hold, the mind of the American people will resume its wonted calm and will turn back to subjects of more normal thought.

The Panama Canal tolls subject is like the young woman in the Gospels,

"not dead but sleeping," and will soon wake up.

The supporters of the administration programme who have been inquiring into this subject have it all in their own hands to carry it on pretty much as they please. In the game they have certainly played trump cards in putting Joseph Choate and Henry White on the stand. These gentlemen stand very high the world over, and nowhere higher than in the minds of their countrymen, as to their clearness of mental vision and as to their conscientious integrity. They have both testified that when the treaty was under consideration between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain, and they were on the diplomatic job in London, it was the understanding of themselves that the American ships were not to be allowed to pass through the canal excepting upon paying tolls equal to those of the ships of other countries. From this the conclusion was drawn that was the understanding of the matter in the minds of all the people of the day.

As the question stands, such a conclusion is not logical. The question would be, Was that matter raised at all in the discussion? If it was not, then these gentlemen, clear-minded though they be, may have jumped to conclusions not in the minds of others, and unless the question had been definitely raised there would be nothing in the treaty to decide the subject today. That decision would have to rest upon its merits according to a just construction of the treaty from all points of view.

We Told You So.

That radical hebdomadist published in New York City whose editor-in-chief is Lyman Abbott and to which Theodore Roosevelt is contributing editor, the Outlook, is gravely puzzled over the results of the recent election in the State of Illinois. The puzzle is touching the vote cast by women, and this is what the magazine referred to says: "Apparently the women's vote, so far as party issues were concerned, had little effect upon the final results. There seems to be little evidence that women voted as women. Apparently they divided along much the same lines as the men."

That is exactly what The Times

prophesied for years as the result to be looked for in giving women the vote. Nor is there anything for lamentation in the result. It would be a sorry day for America when voters of either sex or of any affiliations cast their ballots otherwise than as American citizens, independently intent upon voting their conscience and judgment as they see things best for the country generally.

About the worst kind of a voter would be the one who would vote either as a man or a woman, either as a member of a labor-union organization or of any other organization, as an Irish-American, a German-American, or any other kind of American with any other kind of a prefix, affix, annex or addendum.

Tears, Vain Tears.

If our patriotic high-browed President is going to shed tears in floods for every young American who falls in the war against Huerta or Mexico, as the case may be, it will be a long, wet season in Washington before the flag raised over Vera Cruz is hauled down from the last flagstaff in Mexico.

When the Civil War broke out, President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers for three months, and the boys went marching away joyful as if to a picnic. But the war did not end in three months, nor in three years, and Americans soon learned to sing a war lyric with the following refrain:

"Brave boys are they, gone at their country's call. And yet, and yet we cannot forget that many brave boys must fall."

A Blue Mushroom.

[London Opinion:] A blue mushroom, known as the Tricholoma Nudum, has just been added to the list of edible fungi. It has been produced from a wild wood fungus which in its natural state appears only in the late autumn. Prof. Matruchot planted a specimen in the cellar of the Paris Observatory, where by careful cultivation he succeeded in evolving a mushroom which will grow all the year round. The purple-blue of the wild specimen has faded into a light blue shade.

This new mushroom, Prof. Matruchot declares, will be hailed with delight by chefs and gourmets on account of its exquisite flavor, which is faintly reminiscent of aniseed.

Herbert Kaufman---The New Social Conscience.

You are not a free agent. Absolute independence is impossible in any state of society founded upon interdependence.

Complete liberty of action would permit you to inflict too many hardships upon your fellows. You are entitled to the full enjoyment of your rights, but when the unrestrained play of your will imposes wrong upon your neighbor, we will control and correct your excesses. The twentieth century is calmly seeking a middle ground between the intolerances of tyranny and the licenses of liberty.

Rebellious against monarchy and anarchy, our forefathers established a nation in which each man could develop himself and his fortune as far as his inherent qualities would carry him.

But in establishing the republic we granted too many legal rights which we have lately found are

transcending greater moral and ethical laws.

You are eligible to all thoroughfares, but in the acceptance of your opportunities and the attainment of your desires you cannot hamper the equally merited chances of others.

You cannot stunt the bodies and blunt the souls of a developing generation by the utilization of children at heavy tasks and in mean occupations. The hope of humanity lies in the improvement of the breed, and any practice which thwarts the advancement and perfection of the race must be halted.

You cannot jeopardize the health and limbs of clerks and artisans by assigning them to unprotected machinery and delegating them to work under insanitary conditions, thus depleting and endangering the sound—subjecting potential fathers and mothers to unnecessary risks and handicaps.

Over and above your control of

your capital and employees looms our sovereign might to enforce sage and humane regulations for the benefit of our citizens.

You are not the supreme master of your affairs.

Whatever affects the many is of greater import than that which profits the few, and so long as you look to the people for the defense of person and guardianship of property we will exact in return a strict and instant observance of principles which exalt the common weal.

Build a mill, operate it, pocket the proceeds of your enterprise, but do not befoul the stream on which it stands by the reckless disposal of polluting waste.

You can't even conduct your household as you see fit, because we refuse to permit you to jeopardize the neighborhood by disregarding health and garbage regulations.

Carry your convictions on cura-

tive agencies and schools of medicine wherever you like, but even the most stubborn doctrinaire must obey ordinances which command the sequestration of fever-infected families.

We are at the very threshold of a new era—an epoch of genuine liberty—"we are our brother's keepers."

We are feeling the first thrills of a protesting social conscience which insists upon checking the exploitation of the unfortunate by the potent—the prostitution of youth by avaricious commerce—which declares war without quarter or qualification upon habits and excesses which demean the validity of manhood. We are engaged in a fight to a finish against ignorance and vice and greed.

We are armed with knowledge, we smite in the cause of civilization, and so we battle for God.

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FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Davine. The method whereby the alleged public buildings centering about the postoffice, connected the alleged

The Henry Delaware Flood. In the Realm of Local Society. Out-of-Town Society Notes. The Adventures of Kathryn. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.

Classified Advertising.

News: Fact and Comment. Estate Advertisements and

The State Federation of Women's Clubs was closed at Riverside yesterday. A Santa Fe train killed a man near Barstow yesterday when he stepped on the wrong track.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Republican Central Committee held at Eureka yesterday.

agitation of the Caronites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that civil war in any real sense either is

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By the Western Sea. Land of the Great Southwest

Smuggling

Southwestern Pacific Railroad.

SAN DIEGO people were thrilled with enthusiasm the other day at the announcement that the Southwestern Pacific Railroad was sure to be a go. This road comes down through Colorado, Utah and the Colorado Basin to the Imperial Valley, passing through districts rich in coal and ore veins. It is to connect with the Spreckels road known as the San Diego and Arizona at Seely.

California Oil Business.

THE Standard Oil Bulletin gives figures showing the daily average production of oil at the present time in California to be 286,591 barrels, or about 2500 barrels more than for any previous period in the history of the industry. But the shipments keep up with the production, preventing any very large accumulation of surplus.

Electric Power Development.

THE Southern Sierras Power Company has material on the ground at San Bernardino for a power line down the Imperial Valley as far as El Centro, and the work is expected to begin at once. The power comes from Inyo county to San Bernardino, a distance of 586 miles. This development of electric power is creating a new way of locomotion in the State in the trackless trolley. One is planned from a station in the Cajon Pass to Big Pine resort, twelve miles up on the slopes of Mt. San Antonio. This is a popular summer resort, and the line is expected to be ready for service during the summer season.

Fine Beet Crop.

THE Anaheim Sugar Company reports the finest crop of beets coming to maturity, both in size and quality, ever harvested in the district. The company has under contract 9000 acres, and the beets are unusually near maturity for the date. The "Mother Colony" is wide awake and doing things. It is announced that the Anaheim Union Water Company has installed one more large pumping plant on its property. This will cost \$5000, to be operated by an electric motor of 150 horse power, and develop more than 300 miners' inches of water.

California Highway System.

THE construction of the State highway system is making excellent progress. Nine contracts for a total of 53.6 miles were let the other day at Sacramento at a total cost of \$374,828. One of these contracts is in Santa Clara county, another in Humboldt, a third in Kern, two in Alameda, one in Mendocino, and two in San Diego. Another stretch between El Dorado and Placerville in El Dorado county will be let later, and the cost of this is estimated to be \$50,894. By the opening of the exposition, nearly a year hence, the State will be pretty well gridironed with good roads for the pleasure of the millions who will visit the State during that year.

Grand Sacred Fane.

S. T. PAUL's parish, an organization of the Protestant Episcopal church and used by the bishop of the diocese as his cathedral, is really the oldest Protestant organization in the city of Los Angeles. The foundation of this society may be said in a way to have been laid by the Presbyterian church. About the time the Civil War broke out from Philadelphia by the Presbyterian board of missions and given \$1000 to secure a lot and erect a building. The site of the new church was on the corner of Temple and New High streets, where the southeastern steps ascend to the present county Courthouse. The missionary got discouraged and returned home, and in 1865 the Episcopal church sent the Rev. Elias Birdsall to Los Angeles. The American citizens of the place who had contributed largely to the erection of the Presbyterian house of worship, a good brick structure for that time, raised \$1000 to remove the incumbency held upon the property by the Presbyterian mission board and turned the property over to the Episcopal church. Just about thirty years ago the society sold the property, and erected a new house of worship on the west side of Olive street between Fifth and Sixth, where the congregation now assembles. The real property, consisting of 120 feet frontage with an un-

usual depth and an L extension in the rear, is exceedingly valuable. The vestry has devised a plan to lease half the frontage for business purposes and thus provide funds for the erection of the new church. Of course it is to be Gothic as it is Episcopal, and the preliminary drawings indicate a church edifice almost as purely Gothic in its lines as the Cathedral of Cologne. It is planned to seat a congregation of about 1000, and the hope of the authorities is to have it ready for use by the summer of next year. The rector on a recent occasion announced that the edifice when completed would be the handsomest house of worship, not only in Los Angeles, but on the Pacific Coast.

Heavy Tree-Planting.

IN A SINGLE week on the Nuevo rancho, in the Lake Hemet and Perris district, there were planted 8000 young fruit trees. This is all done on small farms under the stimulus of a single real estate company of Los Angeles engaged in developing large tracts within the area. According to the president of the company, during the season there have been set out a total of 84,000 trees, mostly olives and apricots. A twenty-acre fruit ranch is a large one in the district, and the farmers make a living by raising vegetable crops, including potatoes and beans, between the trees until they come to maturity.

Get the Native Product.

IN THE issue of Sunday, April 26, The Times published an elaborate article exposing the adulteration of imported olive oil. The article alleges that this is particularly true of the Italian oils of Tuscany, usually known in this country as Lucca oil. It is asserted that last year the olive oil exported from this district to the United States alone amounted to 2,000,000 pounds more than the total production of the olive berries of the district. This is not new. More than twenty years ago the writer, then the publisher of a trade paper in San Francisco, reprinted from an English journal a similar article exposing the adulteration of these same Italian oils. The article just referred to alleged that a large English house of world-wide reputation dealing in pickles and oils had been fined for putting on the English market Lucca oils adulterated with cottonseed oil. The company pleaded absolute ignorance and innocence in the matter, but paid the fine all the same. The Lucca manufacturers denied vehemently their guilt, and when the next season's oil was being put up invited the English company to send a representative to stand over the plant, watch the olive berries go into the press, and the oil run out into his own barrels, which when full he sealed and shipped. In spite of this precaution it was alleged that the company had been prosecuted once more in England and paid a second fine for an offense exactly similar to the first. According to the article in question, an investigation revealed the fact that on a hill away above the olive presses the manufacturers had installed a tank which they filled from the other side of the hill with the cottonseed oil, and that this was conveyed to the olive press by a buried pipe which came up under a false bottom in the press. Years ago, in discussing imported oils and the California product with the late Mr. Cas-truccio, an Italian from Lucca, he speaking as an expert said that although his countrymen here in Los Angeles preferred the imported oil it was because of an acquired taste, and that the native oil was far better. His view was that it was unpalatable because of its excellence, containing as it did a much larger quantity of vegetable fats than the Italian product. He pointed out the fact, known to all who have traveled in Italy, that for the most part the olive trees in that country grow on poor soil on mountainsides where no other crop can be produced. The California olive trees, on the contrary, are planted on the fattest and richest soils of the section. The California lands, moreover, are not exhausted by thousands of years of crop bearing. The comparatively small market for California olive oil and the stringent provisions of the pure-food laws of the country guarantee the user of this kind of oil an absolutely pure food. Olive oil is one of the most wholesome foods used by mankind, and it has been known as such from the times of the ancient Hebrews and the ancient Greeks to our own day.

The California Building.

THE grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco to be in full swing a year from now is reported to be pretty well along in preparation. Several of the States have their buildings well in hand, and some of them are ready for the installing of the exhibits. May 7 ground is to be broken for the California building, which is to cost \$500,000, and will be exceeded in magnificence only by Machinery Hall. Furnished and with the exhibits installed, the California building will represent an investment of \$2,000,000. The site is a plot of seven acres, of which the structure will cover five. There will be an arcade 700 feet long facing San Francisco Bay, and the building will also contain the largest ballroom in the State. As has been suggested before in this magazine, it seems as if it would be a good thing to make this or some other building (why not several of them?) permanent features of San Francisco.

Hitting the High Places.

THE securing of the Owens River water supply brought into Los Angeles and its environs under such heavy pressure is already creating a new era in the real estate market. The lack of water under pressure has heretofore made a multitude of building sites around the city unusable. Now these high places are becoming the choicest residence sites in the environs of Los Angeles. The Times real estate section on Sunday, April 26, printed a picture of a new home for a local railroad man on the hillside above Glendale. The home is one of much magnificence, and of still more architectural beauty, and the site is really ideal. It gives a broad outlook over the beautiful valley below, and it seems as if a habitation like this must necessarily produce an effect upon the sentiments and character of the inmates. It must inspire a love of the beautiful and a keener sense of it, but it would seem also as if it would necessarily broaden the views of persons whose daily life is spent on such a spot with such a broad vista of beautiful landscape studded thickly with beautiful homes below them, some scattered, some collected in towns or cities of not a little pretension.

Union Oil Company Deal.

THE long-pending deal between the owners of the Union Oil Company of California and a syndicate of British capitalists and ship owners has at last been consummated. It required \$15,000,000 paid for treasury stock of the oil company to convey the interest to the foreign buyers. Of the money, \$5,000,000 is to be paid over before August 1, and the remaining \$10,000,000 within two years. This is all to be live capital, and to go constantly into the further development of the property.

Eastport's Great Rise.

[Geological Survey Bulletin:] We are all familiar with those startling upsets in the stability of the land which earthquakes produce, but probably few of us realize that most of the land surface of the earth is undergoing almost continuous slow movement of uplift or subsidence. Geologic studies around Eastport, Me., yield clear evidence that such gradual land movement has lately been in progress there and has been one of the most recent events in the geologic story of that region, for it is known that during and immediately after the invasion of this part of the continent by the great ice sheet from the northwest in glacial times the land stood as much as 200 feet lower than it does today. Even those who are uninitiated in geologic lore can see in the clay deposits which cover the lowlands and locally carry clamshells, in the gravel beds that extend high up the hillsides, and in occasional rock-cut cliffs far above the present sea cliffs, convincing evidence that the land once stood much lower than now. When the great covering of glacial ice melted away or retreated northward the land rose somewhat rapidly to about its present position, and, remarkable as it may seem, there are good grounds for believing that its previous subsidence was due directly to the weight of the glacial ice, and that the uplift occurred in response to the decrease of weight as the ice melted away—surely a remarkable mobility and sensitiveness in anything so phlegmatic and resistant, according to usual standards, as the rocky crust of mother earth.

"Column Forward"

FRESH REPORTS OF PROGRESS IN THE ADVANCING SOUTHWEST.

Business is running on an even keel smoothly in an old rut. The movement is not rapid as measured by the history of last ten years in the Great Southwest, still it is good enough to maintain a sense of optimistic hopefulness. The war has had a little depressing effect on business, but as that is not reasonable to not last.

A notable sale of the week is that of a handsome home on Elden avenue, corner Tenth street, for \$18,000.

At Santa Monica a garage has been started on Pier avenue to cost \$30,000, the Santa Monica Dairy Company is to put in a new plant at a cost of \$7500.

Fifty-six acres fronting on Washington boulevard near Culver City are reported sold at \$154,000. It is a subdivision in position.

A notable Sixth street sale is that of Parkinson property running along the street from the corner of St. Paul and around toward Loomis street. The frontage is 368 feet by 125, and the price \$150,000.

At Pomona, a rookery of old buildings Gibbs and Second streets is being torn down for the purpose of erecting a new structure on the site.

At Exeter in the San Joaquin Valley, zeas have subscribed \$6000 to install a creamery plant.

Reports from Fillmore, in the heart of the Ventura county apricot district, indicate that the crop of apricots is in excellent condition and much earlier than usual.

An important sale of orange property Pomona is reported in the transfer of twenty-two-acre orange grove for \$100,000. Another sale in the same district is a 10-acre grove sold at \$30,000.

The most notable permit issued recently is that for the Kerchoff building the corner of Sixth and Los Angeles streets a structure to cost \$400,000.

At Porterville, in the San Joaquin Valley, cattle feeders are bringing in heavy shipments of raw beef stock to be fattened. The stock comes from Texas mostly.

A feature of the new group of Polytechnic High School buildings at San Bernardino is to be an open-air amphitheater with a capacity of 10,000 people.

The owners of the Hotel Maryland Pasadena are busily engaged on plans for its reconstruction in outward features of the old one but a much more solid building.

In Los Angeles the contract has been for a three-story brick apartment-house the 1100 block on West Tenth street \$30,000.

The recent reopening of Clifton-by-the-Sea is resulting in the marketing of a multitude of lots. The company having sales in charge report in recent days amounting to fifty lots.

Plans are ordered drawn for a two-story hotel building to be erected on Fourth and Olive streets, Los Angeles, contain 400 rooms.

At Redlands a fifteen-acre orange grove has been sold to a resident of the city \$40,000.

The directors of the Escondido Water Company have taken steps looking toward the issuing of bonds for \$200,000 to be used in the installation of electric light power plants and other improvements.

EXCITING PROFESSION.

ONE likes to associate with the unholy term "smuggling" hair-raising, flesh-pricking experiences, wild, semi-piratical proceedings, and deeds of darkness; hidden caves and caves, the dip of oars in the blackness of night, the scudding of strange black sails, perhaps a few exciting engagements in which shots are exchanged. None of these elements, of course, enter into the smugling of modern ports of call. But surely some such thing might be expected in the early part of the last century, on a coast where conditions were forlorn, and where opportunity beckoned bravely—so bravely that smuggling became a profession, a thing with which the authorities were repeatedly defied to contend.

At Naples, east of Long Beach, there is an inlet which was formerly known as Alamitos Bay. A young man camping with a party at Anaheim Landing, exploring about the bay in the early 70's, found here an old skull, in which he went up to the lagoons. He came upon the remains of an old stone quay, with an immense ring and bolt, rusted and worn, and welded into the stone works, about a half-mile inland from the entrance to the ocean, on the east side of the bay. From the size and nature of bolt and ring it was evident that vessels of some considerable bulk moored here. Geographically, this point was far better suited to smuggling than either San Juan Capistrano or San Pedro. A vessel would be shot in by favorable currents, and bring up within twenty-five or thirty miles of Los Angeles. There is some evidence that Don Abel Stearns used this port to land and ship goods. The goods were received from the ships at night, loaded into the creaking carretas, and driven quietly past what are now Artesia, Norwalk and Rivera, crossing the river at Los Nietos or Downey City, to Laguna ranch. Alamitos and Los Coyotes ranches also lay within range, the latter at one time owned by Don Abel.

Spain's attitude toward external trade could not be termed generally inviting. She did, in 1785, attempt to open up an exchange of California pelts for quicksilver from China, some 9729 other skins reaching the Asiatic port before 1890. After this the enterprise was relegated by the government to private hands and fell into inertia because of the excessive tariff, the inferior quality of the pelts, and because of ignorance in preparing the skins. But the natives continued to gather them, to be carried off later in considerable quantities by American smugglers.

The Otter of Boston, commanded by Ebenezer Dorr, reached these shores on October 29, 1796. This ship does not seem to have had for its object contraband trade. But early in the following century came the Lella Byrd, with William Shaler in command, and Richard J. Cleveland as mate. In 1803 she rounded the Horn, and lay off of San Diego, "in need of supplies." She was, in truth, after other skins. The uncorruptible comandante, Manuel Rodriguez, placed a guard of five men on board. He set decoys, and while members of the crew were bartering, as they supposed, in safety, captured them and paraded them in iron on the beach. The doughty Cleveland liberated his men by force, and the Lella Byrd, shipping her port battery to starboard, put to sea past the Spanish defenses—relic of Alberto de Cordoba—pitting her six three-pounders against some six or eight nine-pounders of the Spaniards. The ship received some damage aloft, and a shot between wind and water. Rodriguez's terror-stricken guard on board the vessel, trembling amid flying iron and fear of expatriation, were set ashore when well past Point Guajeros, and immediately fell upon their knees shouting vivas for "los Americanos!"

The same persistent, intrepid little vessel, with the same commander, after a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, ran into Catalina's harbor in 1806, there "making repairs," and crossing to San Pedro. Hogs and sheep were bought openly, and paid for with American merchandise. Following this, numbers of Yankee vessels came to San Pedro. Jose Sevilla, a Monterey saddler, in need of a "job," was seized with sudden patriotism, and made petition of Viceroy Iturrigaray to be made coast guard, because it was the nefarious practice of American vessels to anchor at Santa Catalina, "ten leagues from a

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership on the chain gang for nine months because he failed to produce and commune with the state from Iowa. Asst. Atty.-Gen. Kemp and a stenographer accompany Judge Sullivan on his Los Angeles trip. After closing up business here the party will go to San Francisco.

Ceremonies California Building—\$1870

434 South Hill Street Represented by F. A. T.

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood. 12. In the Realm of Local Society. 13. Out-of-Town Society Notes. 14. The Adventures of Kathlyn. 15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes. 16. PART IV.

thwest.

Forward!

REPORTS OF PROGRESS
THE ADVANCING
SOUTHWEST.

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South Hill Street
d by F. A. Taylor

Centrally Located
ral Supply Co.

Smuggling When Los Angeles Was Young.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

EXCITING PROFESSION.

One does not associate with the unholy term "smuggling" hair-raising, flesh-pricking experiences, wild, semi-piratical proceedings, and deeds of darkness; hidden caves and caves, the dip of oars in the darkness of night, the scudding of strange, black sails, perhaps a few exciting engagements in which shots are exchanged. None of these elements, of course, enter into the business of smuggling of modern ports of entry. But surely some such thing might be expected in the early part of the last century, on a coast where conditions were favorable, and where opportunity beckoned so brazenly that smuggling became a profession, a thing with which the authorities were repeatedly defied to combat.

At Naples, east of Long Beach, there is a bay which was formerly known as Alameda Bay. A young man camping with a party at Anaheim Landing, exploring about the bay in the early 70's, found here an old shell, in which he went up to the lagoons. He came upon the remains of an old stone quay, with an immense ring and bolt, rusted and worn, and welded into the stone works, about a half-mile inland from the entrance to the ocean, on the east side of the bay. From the size and nature of bolt and ring it was evident that vessels of some considerable bulk moored here. Geographically, the spot was far better suited to smuggling than either San Juan Capistrano or San Pedro. A vessel would be shot in by favorable currents, and bring up within twenty or thirty miles of Los Angeles. There was some evidence that Don Abel Stearns used this port to land and ship goods. The goods were received from the ships at night, loaded into the creaking carretas, and driven quietly past what are now Artesia, Norwalk and Rivera, crossing the river at Los Nietos or Downey City, to Laguna Beach, Alamitos and Los Coyotes ranches, all within range, the latter at one time owned by Don Abel.

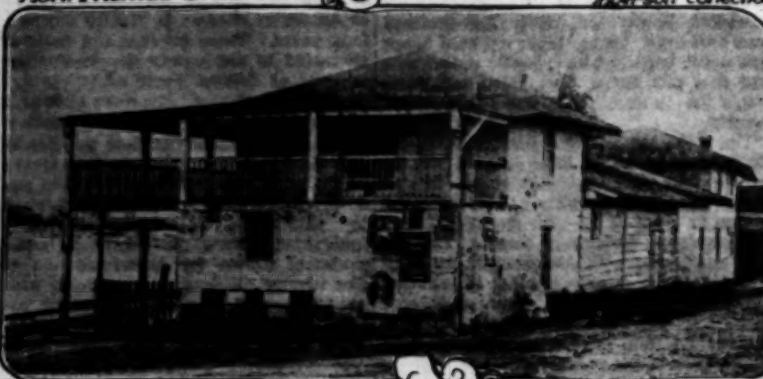
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Hon. Thomas A. Larkin.



Old Spanish Mexican Custom House, Monterey, Cal.

the coast," and there exchange China and East India goods for other skins and cattle. He declared that even the present officials connived at the barter. But that the powers higher up were profiting by the exchange may be suspected, since the petition seems not to have been regarded.

The Hazard, the Enterprise and the O'Call were other smuggling vessels of this time. The O'Call boldly took otters from the sea near the California coast, at one time venturing impudently into San Francisco Bay. Permission was neither asked of the Spanish authorities nor granted, and the said authorities found themselves helpless to contend with the condition, although there was a law prohibiting the taking of otter within thirty miles of the California coast. Furthermore, American vessels, from the Russo-American colonies, disposed of their goods by barter with the friars, and often with the officials themselves. Gov. Arrillaga took a stand against this contraband trade, so determined that in the Alaska famine of 1806, when the Russo-American colonies were scourged with hunger, misery, scurvy and death, Resanof's only recourse was to marry the Governor's daughter, when the two men juggled the records and sent food to the Northwest.

Between 1808 and 1813 the Mercury made its appearance on the coast a number of times, with the trader George Washington Eayrs, who wrote: "I left China in the year 1808, with the small amount of cargo, about 5000 Dollars. My first business was Hunting Furs. This business I entered into with the Russian Government, and continued several years, in which time I was in the winter season as far South as California for supplies and the purpose of taking Seal Skins. I received several Letters from the head People and Padres of California intreating me to bring them many Articles that they were in distress for and could not obtain from the Continent."

These are among the letters received from the padres:

"Friend Don Jorge: It is necessary that early in the morning a boat be landed to enable me to embark and purchase that of which I have spoken to you. So, as soon as there is a fire on shore is seen, dispatch the boat;

since thus I must manage in order to act with safety.

[Signed]

"FR. PEDRO MARIA DE ZARATE."

"Senor Comdte. and Friend Don Jorge: Today there goes to you the padre of San Fernando, who was unable to go last week because of illness. Trade with him, and tomorrow (God willing) I will come to your Fragua to dine, and we two will trade on our own account. I am now sending the corporal with a little vegetable stuff for you and the other two comandantes, and also some eggs, the whole a present, I wishing only the honor of serving them. There will be sent likewise the other skins which on my coming we will examine. Also be pleased to receive a small pig for yourself, and another for the two comandantes—a present. Adios till tomorrow (Monday) at noon. I remain your friend, Fr. Jose Canlas."

"Friend Don Jorge: Greeting. I expect you to dine with me at the casa del rancho. Come with this vaquero, and we will talk of what is interesting in the news from Europe and the whole world. We will also trade,

blame for the padres in becoming parties to smuggling operations. The missions were the industrial centers. They manufactured everything they could, notwithstanding Richard Henry Dana's later accusation of laziness against the denizens. The padres became responsible for the community. Even the presidios drew heavily upon the missions for supplies for comandantes and soldiers. Later on, duties on both imports and exports were so excessive that even the prosperous missions would have been drained and the friars unable to protect those dependent upon them.

Smuggling received a setback when, on June 3, 1813, the Mercury lay at anchor opposite a rancho owned by the descendants of Jose Francisco Ortega, fifteen miles below Santa Barbara. A boat from the coast guard ship, La Flora, surprised and seized the vessel—Eayrs, his common-law wife, his twenty-five-days-old daughter, and the entire crew being taken. The comandante, Jose Arguello, held the ship and papers subject to condemnation proceedings in Mexico. While Eayrs and his family were well treated, they were separated, and Eayrs himself reduced to poverty by the years of detention and delay. "But in the entire case of the Mercury the significant point is the open recognition by California officials that the province, denied subsistence under Spanish commercial regulations, must countenance smuggling or perish."

"In general, all the officials resident on this coast," wrote Eayrs, "have encouraged my trade, and at their request I have given them agricultural tools and other things that they needed. I have provided the priests with what they required for instructing the natives, and for the ceremonies of religion. They have paid me with provisions, and some few otter skins. I have clothed many naked, and they have given me in return products of the soil, as the officers of this district can inform Your Excellency. My dealings have not been clandestine, but with the full and tacit consent of the Governors. Let Fray Marcus Amistoy at Santa Barbara be questioned in verbo sacerdotis, tacto pectore, concerning these transactions."

On November 12, 1819, Arguello wrote to Viceroy Calleja: "The padres are concerned in illicit trade from a grave and general necessity of clothing and other materials which they have experienced in the past, and experience more and more from day to day in the jurisdiction of this government." The case of the Mercury was not disposed of until after 1819.

In 1826 not less than 200,000 head of cattle were in Southern California. On the private ranches slaughter took place annually, at the missions weekly. The hides were, for the most part, not sold green, but staked out and dried, the tallow "tried" and run into bags of bullock skin, each with a capacity of twenty-five pounds. An agent or supercargo would fit up a store on board ship with shelves, showcases and drawers. Here tea, shot, silk, calico, etc., were sold wholesale or retail in exchange for hides, tallow, etc. Often the traders did not wait for the inhabitants to come to the ship, but visited the ranchos and missions, penetrating to the remotest establishments about San Pedro, and trading in Los Angeles.

Under O'Call the hide and tallow exporting privilege had been confined to government vessels. Under Mexican rule, the Bostonians, John R. Cooper, William A. Gale, Nathan Spear and Bryant and Sturgis, and the Englishmen David Spence and McCulloch, Hartnell & Co. were given "open port" privileges, they being taxed 25 per cent., and later 42.5 per cent. Besides, an anchorage tax of \$10 was imposed, and tonnage tax of \$2.50 per ton. Naturally, this increased the determination to evade the law. Later, all ports excepting that of San Pedro were closed, and even this was eventually barred. And so the government juggled, with the result that smuggling took on new life. It was often accomplished by the "douceur," which meant that the customs officers would be entertained below with the best liquor and tobacco, while the cargo was so manipulated as to leave the greater part exempt. Sometimes the larger and more valuable part of the cargo was conveyed to some convenient landing-place at one of the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, or some retired nook on the mainland coast, and after the



Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo.

unless you bring things as dear as usual. Thy friend Q. B. T. M., Fr. Luis (Martinez)."

Hardware, crockery, fish hooks, gunpowder, cotton cloth, blankets, shoes, camel's hair shawls, Chinese silks—color de rosa—white ladies' cloth with embroidered edge, large towels, fine handkerchiefs in different colors, fine white thread, blue twisted silk, twisted white silk, cochineal floss, black floss, decorated water jars, gilded crystal stands, each with twelve small crystal bottles decorated with flores de oro, flowered cups for broth, porcelain platters flowered in green and red with tureens to match, shaving basins, black mantillas, Brittany linens, peppers, nutmegs were among the articles brought in. They were exchanged for hides, tallow, beef and miscellaneous produce. As the greatest producing country in the matter of live stock and crops was in the region of the present Los Angeles county, San Pedro, San Juan Capistrano, and contiguous coves knew more of contraband trade than any other ports; and here it was carried on most successfully, leaving the least records. There can be no word of

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White Oak and...



"THE American Eagle screams," and when he screams it means something. He never screams without a cause, and that is the reason that when he does he means business. "A barking dog never bites," and a gabbling goose has neither beak nor claws.

Yet there are more quarrels among a flock of geese in a day than in the Eagle tribe in a year.

Do you know what took place at Vera Cruz the other day when the American Eagle let out just one big determined scream? Of course you do. It meant business, and business followed mightily quickly.

The Eagle deprecates war, but when war comes with our tribe it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, and turned three times around. That is the only way to make war, and the most civilized and humane way of making war. It brings the war to an end in a jiffy.

All creation knows what took place when about forty years ago France declared war on Germany, a war which was over in months, not years. When the United States declared war against Spain it was over almost before it began. That was Gen. Grant's view of war when he hurled his great army through the Wilderness because he said fewer men would die through casualties in battle than would die through fatigue, sickness and disease in battles deferred. That is the only excuse for the seizure and even destruction of private property in war. That procedure weakens the enemy, exhausts his resources and forces him to yield the quicker, thus in the

end saving the most precious thing in the universe, human life, and avoiding the destruction of more property in a long-protracted war than in one vigorously carried on.

The Eagle is for peace when it is possible, and for war only when it can't be avoided. He has sat upon his granite tower over the offices of the great journal which has taken him for its emblem, and has heard many discussions as to peace and war carried on between bright men on the staff of The Times. He remembers one such person particularly who has always taken the Eagle's view that peace should be preserved when possible, that we should pursue peace and the programme that leads to peace at all times until our path is blocked by actual war. He has heard other bright men maintain that war was never necessary, but could always be avoided without the sacrifice of national dignity or honor, and that naval equipment and army preparations were only incentives to war and that the possession of preparedness for war was sure to create war. In one of these discussions he heard one of the debaters say to the other: "Captain, you are a small man physically, and I'm a large one, but I would hate like thunder to slap your face, especially if you had a gun in your hand." President Wilson in his views of war has been very much of the same way of thinking as the person just referred to, and his Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, has been almost for peace at any price. If the Eagle remembers right, this distinguished American whose actions have now set the American Eagle screaming has declared over and over again that national honor was never imperiled by a pacific programme and that war never had been and never would be necessary to maintain national dignity.

Yet these two extreme pacifists, as the Eagle looks at things, have pursued just the very course that necessarily led to war. They were dealing with a half-barbarous nation in most of its individuals, and with unscrupulous, ambitious leaders not too well acquainted with conditions in America. Yet the Eagle feels compelled to say that Gens. Huerta and Villa have manifested more accurate knowledge of conditions in our country than some of our leading states-

men have as to conditions in Mexico. By their vacillating, indefinite course pursued for the ostensible purpose of maintaining peace they encouraged the people of Mexico to think that war would not be entered into. That view on the part of the Mexicans made war as sure some day as the sun would rise every day.

The Eagle is American through and through, and loyal to the core of his heart. If war had to come the Eagle is for his country, and will not go into too fine a study of the ethical and moral grounds on which his country has gone to war. He is a good deal like that old American naval hero whose motto was: "My country right or wrong." Of course the Eagle would like his country to be always right, and blushes as much as an old Eagle can blush if she goes wrong. But in time of war he is with his country whatever the cause or pretense on which the war is made.

What a little thing has precipitated this war! And that is where in the Eagle's view a mistake has been made. He has heard the speeches made in Congress humming in to the editorial rooms of his journal, and is acquainted with all the sentiments expressed in the views set forth. He thinks a good many of them were like the cackling of geese in their lack of coherent sense, but with one of these views, that of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Eagle is in hearty accord. The incident at Tampico of the arrest of some sailors even although under the protection of the flag, was in the Eagle's mind entirely secondary to the indignity and injuries inflicted upon scores of American citizens in Mexico during two long years. These injuries and indignities amounted to not merely the destruction of millions of dollars' worth of property, but in the death of many American citizens, and in a worse fate than death that others met.

The Eagle cannot see how the President is going to make war with an individual and at the same time refuse to fight the people of the nation over which he rules, whether by usurpation or constitutionally. The indignities suffered by Americans and the contempt shown for Americans and their flag involve all factions in Mexico without exception, and whether we will or not it looks to the Eagle as if we must fight Mexicans of all factions. The Eagle deprecates

the circumstances, but has keenly felt the must acknowledge things as he sees them.

As the Eagle regards things across the border his conclusions are these: War has been declared or not, we are at war with the sister republic. It will not be necessary to make a declaration of war. We have made against the country and its people, and fact outweighs the declaration. We hurl a vast army into the enemy's camp and subdue it very promptly, but it will stay subdued. We may be able to take City of Mexico before the end of May, before the middle of May for that matter. We may drive Gen. Huerta from his power, but Mexico will not be subdued. The Eagle's opinion we are in Mexico stay. For ever? Well, that is a very time. But in the Eagle's opinion we are fighting in Mexico a desultory war five years from now, and once the war of America is raised over Mexico it will come down in a generation. Mexico has had a constitutional government in time, never has had a stable government, excepting under a strong dictator who with an iron hand, and not too scrupulous in his administration. Eighty per cent of the people are of blood not European, the same proportion of them are illiterate. But they are a brave people and a people, likely to sink all internal differences and unite against the common foreign enemy. The country is vast in extent, and mountainous. The people have been to live by plunder and on plunder, and takes very little to support one of the barbarous Indians constituting the majority of the population. They will not go into small bands, in mountain fastnesses where it will be difficult for us to reach them. We may, can and shall subdue in the end, but the end is not in sight to the Eagle's eye.

We must fight the war to the end, the question is, Will it be worth while the end comes?

Yours,

The Eagle
HIS MARK

Oddities of

WORTH VISITING.

The vralc! the vralc! O, the vralc shall be The theme of our song and mirth, When we come to gather the grass of the sea, To quicken the grain of the earth."

ABOUT the time when the farmers of New Jersey (for instance) are beginning to lay plans for their summer campaign, the farmers of Old Jersey, on the other side of the Atlantic, are preparing for the harvest of the sea. Earlier in the year the vestries were convened by ring of church bell in all the twelve parishes of the island, to decide upon the day for the great event. Later the twelve constables of the parishes proceeded in high dignity to the Royal Court at St. Helier's, there to meet the red-robed bailiff, sitting behind the great silver-gilt mace, and to receive his



Old fortification near Jersey.



"WELL, dearie, how's your poor feet?"

She was a nice cheerful-looking girl and there was a wealth of sympathy in her question.

"Fine and dandy," answered the tall thin young woman, with obvious heroism. "Them bunions is stubborn, ain't they?"

I had an uncomfortable sensation of eavesdropping, of intrusion upon a great private tragedy. Seated behind them on a red-plush dust-laden car seat, immersed in a Times special edition and the portending war, I realized that feet are a greater national tribulation than war.

Feet are one of life's most serious burdens, most persistent handicaps. The human being who can honestly claim to be entirely comfortable about the feet is rare. They thrust themselves upon our consciousness at all times.

The world is full of feet, mostly mean feet. Those people who believe that we get our hell as we go along in this world mean chiefly feet. They dominate our lives to a ghastly degree, hamper our greatest enterprises, ruin our peace of mind, spoil our beauty. And they are a burden we must bear alone. Every man knows his own feet.

Feet at their best are a grave responsibility, at their worst a tragedy. A hundred million corn plasterers are sold every year, thousands upon thousands of chiropodists make a luxurious living, and there are about

5000 inventions appertaining to the woes of feet.

Young and Innocent Feet.

THERE is a time in most of our lives when our feet are young and innocent, cornless, bunionless, even beautiful. How short, how sweet a time is that! The whole tendency of feet is toward depravity. They seize upon every opportunity to become deformed, and those that reach maturity unblemished, irreproachable, are unique among feet.

Yet seeing that we all get a decent start, it is curious that we have not yet learned to rear our feet in the way they should go. It is obvious that our feet suffer from defective upbringing, erroneous treatment. The only sane, presentable, well-disciplined feet are found among the savages, the uncivilized tenants of the globe. The civilized foot is a discredit to civilization, second only to the civilized stomach.

Temperamental Feet.

THE fact of the matter is our feet are too jolly temperamental. They have moods and sulks, nasty tempers, odious premonitions, and a strange disinclination for work. There is nothing modest and retiring about feet. They assert themselves with vulgar and peevish arrogance and forever demand attention.

If they possess a corn, a bunion, a chilblain, an ingrowing toe nail or a callous spot, they can think of nothing else. They are suffering from the modern tendency for self-expression in a virulent degree.

They demand special foot-baths, special manicuring (oh, very well, pedicuring, then,) silk socks, a vast variety of boots at all of which they complain violently, abnormal rest hours, hot-water bottles, most of which are very bad for them, like candy and ice cream for spoiled children, and they lead us the devil of a dance if they don't get 'em.

Members of the House of Commons in England have recently been compelled to get up a petition to have the ventilation of the historic chamber altered because their feet don't like it. They say the present method leaves their feet cold and that the latter promptly lodge a protest by making

their heads and stomachs ache. Which can easily enough account for some of the turbulent legislation that gets bungled through over there. How can a member of Parliament with cold feet and a headache be expected to see the justice of female suffrage, for instance?

Why should our feet be allowed to interfere in legislation in this way? If they get cold or uncomfortable they upset our whole constitution. No other part of our anatomy is allowed to take such indefensible liberties.

And instead of putting down this arrogance, what do we do? Behold a long line of advertisements in the newspapers for foot-ease, powders, perfumes, lotions, with special textiles for socks, special leathers for shoes—sheer disgusting pampering!

Yet, with it all, every man is ashamed of his feet. Nothing would induce us to exhibit them to the world uncovered. Even at the beach we hurry up and get them under water or neatly buried in the sand.

Amiable Donors.

IT IS interesting, by the way, to observe the sort of men that donate the sporting trophies and the sort of men that win them. They are totally distinct classes of persons and rarely overlap. Rich and rare and plentiful are the various cups and trophies donated for the numerous golf tournaments at the country clubs, and with pathetic regularity it is the rich dubs that donate the prizes, the arrogant star players that win them. It has almost become a recognized fact that an amiable donor cuts no ice in the game—he makes up with charm and sociability, generosity and enthusiasm what he lacks in skill. When, on the other hand, a scratch player figures as donor of cup, we immediately have serious misgivings that he is going off his game, poor wretch. When a rising golfer blossoms forth as honorable donor we sigh mournfully, feeling that he has thereby blasted a promising career.

The World's Troubles.

IT IS easy to believe that feet are at the bottom of most of the world's troubles. President Wilson, as likely as not, refused to recognize Huerta on a day when his corns were busy prophesying rain and then

hated to go back on his word. It was tainly a strike on the part of the yearling feet that prolonged the agonies of the war for the British.

Many a divorce, nay, even murder, can be traced to feet. A rebel great toe ruin the sweetest disposition.

A model of Queen Elizabeth's foot the Tower of London throws a light upon history that is positively staggering. No wonder she was a virgin queen. No wonder temper was so uncertain, her charm elusive. It is a poor, distorted, hideous formality, with not a single joint that is malformed!

Misguided Geniality.

BUT to turn to a happier subject, the nice, amiable gentleman at one of our country clubs who is casting his pity upon the various little social snobs who never seem to get acquainted with another. He views with great concern, cold reserve, this apparent waiting to be introduced, this lack of inter-clique familiarity, and he feels that it should be remedied without delay. To which end kindly soul and his still more kindly partner will contribute a beautiful golf trophy, conditions for winning this most desirable vessel call for a highly developed acquaintance disposition in that it will go to the man who has played the most matches during the season with the greatest number of different players!

Our hopeful friend came here from East not long since and there is a lot he doesn't know. He is banking on sweet democratic brotherly love and cannot conceive that those little clubs should not be aching, longing, languishing to know one another.

But as a matter of cold, cruel, brutal wealth of the Indies. They despise one another with scornful disapprobation as socially impossible and when they happen meet in big tournaments a restful, hard golf match becomes a contest of suppression, violence, armed neutrality, murderous intensity. The man that undertakes to inculcate brotherly love into our country clubs must be prepared to meet snub of his life. And he himself will find that he is painfully unwelcome in any

approval, in the name of the King, of the day chosen.

These rites being duly accomplished, as they have been annually since the year of 1607, the given day will see a busy sight on the rocky shores of the island. All the jump Norman horses and two-wheel carts, all the pitchforks and sieves, all the tarpaulins and sea boots, and most of the population will be gathered there, ready to invade Neptune's realm and cut his mermaids' tresses. It is the spring vralcing, the harvest of the seaweed, "vralc," or "Jersey day."

It is remarkable how completely Jersey and its neighboring islands are overlooked by the Americans who every year ransack the British Isles in search of the ancient, the quaint, and the beautiful. We are much too sheep-like on our travels. Mr. Cook, with his little crook, leads us like a shepherd, and he helplessly flock after him to London, to Edinburgh, to Paris, to Switzerland, to Rome, hardly venturing to nibble beside the road for fear of the schedule; and when we compare notes in New York, we find that our very breakfasts were the same. Let me suggest that in future, when you want to cross from England to France, instead of going down to Dover and jumping over to Calais, you run down to historic Southampton—well enough worth seeing—or to sedate Weymouth, and take the comfortable boat to Jersey; and when you have to go on you can take steamer thence to Granville or St. Malo, only thirty or forty miles, and so on to Paris and Mr. Cook once more.

The Channel Islands are fuller of oddities and anachronisms than any other part of the British Isles, which is saying a good deal. The very climate is an anomaly. You find there in winter the flowers and plants that you may see in Florida or Southern California—pampas grass, palms, eucalyptus, magnolias. You may see three-story houses hidden beneath blossoming vines. When London and New York are deep in snow or slush, you may see acres and fields of jonquills and narcissus, tossing their golden locks in the breeze. This remarkable climate arises partly from the Gulf Stream, and, in the case of Jersey, partly from the configuration of the island, which slopes from high cliffs on the north down to sea level on the south, shutting off cold winds and making of this little territory a kind of forcing bed.

Jersey is famous for five products—cattle, the v

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership on the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his downfall to drink. By occupation he is a ninety-eighth interest.

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11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.
12. In the Realm of Local Society.
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.
14. The Adventures of Kathlyn.
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
PART IV.

Oddities of the Island of Jersey. By J. S. Chase.

WORTH VISITING.

"The vralc! the vralc! O, the vralc shall be the theme of our song and mirth, when we come to gather the grass of the sea. To quicken the grain of the earth."

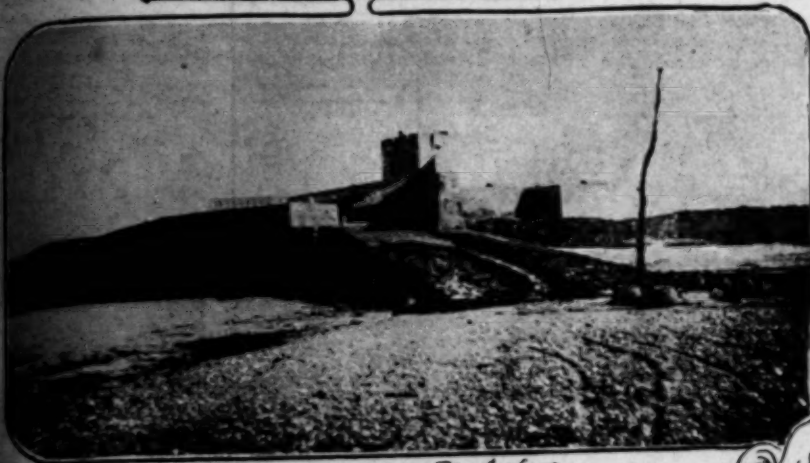
ABOUT the time when the farmers of New Jersey (for instance) are beginning to lay plans for their summer vacation, the farmers of Old Jersey, on the other side of the Atlantic, are preparing for the harvest of the sea. Earlier in the year the vraiters were convened by ring of the church bell in all the twelve parishes of the island, to decide upon the day for the great event. Later the twelve constables of the island proceeded in high dignity to the Royal Court at St. Helier's, there to present the red-robed bailiff, sitting behind the great silver-gilt mace, and to receive his

fruit, flowers, potatoes and cabbages. The Jersey cattle need no one to speak their praise. The fruits and flowers you may buy, if rich enough, and if not you may admire through the windows of the exclusive shops of Regent street and Bond street. The "grain of the earth" referred to in the verse printed above must be taken in a figurative sense, for potatoes, not grain, form Jersey's staple crop. Most of the "bashful young potatoes" of W. S. Gilbert's "Patience," that arrive in time to go with the spring lamb and green peas to the dinner tables of Britons have filled out their jackets in the warm Jersey soil. But like most other things, the Jersey potato is degenerating, if I must believe the old Jerseyman whose cosy parlor behind the Pomme d'Or was my usual evening house of call. "They'm not what they used to be, sir, not since they use the vralc on 'em. Why, they did use to be that rich they'd eat like chest-

pire thrives upon anomalies; and so long as a thing, however illogical, does its work fairly well, it is let alone, and the older it is, the more it is regarded with affectionate pride. When, in the thirteenth century, the islands chose to abide by their old allegiance to the Norman dukes, and so passed under the rule of the English kings, they asked, and were allowed, to have their own "States," or Parliaments, and this privilege has never been interfered with. They enjoy all the benefits of republics, together with the protection of the empire. They even have their own coinages, on which appear their ancient escutcheon, the three leopards of Aquitaine and Normandy. They use also their own weights and measures. You buy your apples by the sixtonniere and your land by the vergee. The transactions will probably be conducted in French; for the apples with Mme. Tricot, whose face beams on you from under her

seen troublous times. When, in 1374, Bertrand Duguesclin laid unsuccessful siege to the castle, it had already a record of four centuries of hard knocks given and received; while in the next 400 or 500 years it played a good part in the more or less constant scuffling between France and England. It would be strange if it were otherwise, the island being so much nearer the former than the latter country.

On the spot where St. Helier had his hermitage, a Norman noble, descendant of the pirate chief who had ended the holy man's career, built in the year 1126 a small but beautiful Abbey, in expiation, though somewhat late, of his ancestor's crime. For 400 years the bells of the Abbey rang out over the stormy sea and stormier times, and then were taken down, by order of the King, to be sold to help to provide funds for fortifying the promontory on which the abbey stood. But the bells were wrecked in a



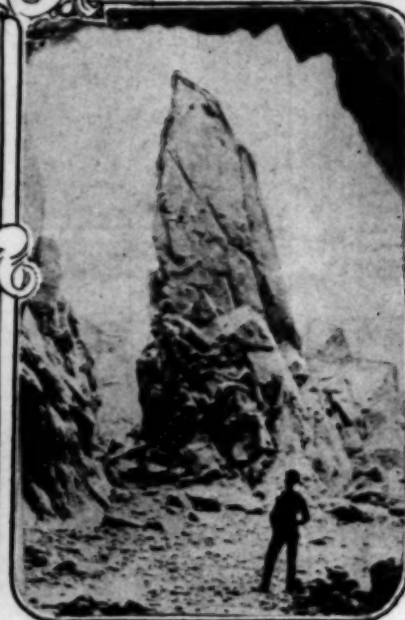
Old fortification near St. Aubert.



"Vraicing" in Old Jersey.



Jersey cabbages.



Rocky coast of Jersey.



Jersey woman and Jersey cow.

general, in the name of the King, of the day chosen. These rites being duly accomplished, as they have been annually since the year of 1341, the given day will see a busy sight on the rocky shores of the island. All the young Norman horses and two-wheel carts, the pitchforks and sickles, all the tarpaulins and sea boots, and most of the population will be gathered there, ready to invade England's realm and cut his mermaids' tails. It is the spring vraicing, the harvest of the seaweed, "vralc," or "Jersey kelp."

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Jersey is famous for five products—cattle,

nuts. Cheap they was, too, tence or a shilling, maybe, the cabot. But the rich Lunnion folks do get 'em all now, and 't ain't for the likes of us to put fork to 'em."

As for the cabbages, what does the reader say to cabbages on stalks eight or ten feet high? He will probably say that they cannot be the ordinary rotund vegetables that go by that name; yet they are. I suppose it is the climate and soil that make them go to such lengths, or perhaps the vralc. Whatever it is, I should like to bring them to the notice of Luther Burbank, and he might evolve a cabbage tree say fifty feet high and with a head in proportion. It would be magnificent for shade purposes, too.

But more interesting, perhaps, are the historical, legal, and antiquarian oddities of Jersey. The little island, twelve miles by seven, and the sister island of Guernsey, thirty miles away, have each a Parliament of its own. This might seem to be home rule gone mad; but there are no more loyal subjects of the British crown than the Jerseymen, as they have often proved during the wars with France. Somehow, the em-

starched Breton headress; and for the land with M. l'Avocat, in his little green-shuttered den overlooking the gray old church of St. Helier's, which, dedicated in the year 1341, is the youngest of the twelve parish churches of the island.

St. Helier himself is said to have come by his death in the year 559, being killed, while preaching, by pirates who were angered by his rebukes. Piracy and smuggling appear always to have been a weakness of the islanders, who were certainly placed in a tempting position for such practices. But piracy takes another name when kings legalize it, as Charles I did in favor of his "well-beloved George Carteret, vice-admiral" and Lieutenant-Governor of Jersey, on whom were bestowed "the entire power and jurisdiction over all things in the sea, including not only ships and men, but all goods, waifs, flotsam, jetsam, or lagon, all treasures cast ashore by accident, such as whales, porpoises, dolphins, riggs, grampus, and all other fish whatsoever."

Or the whole, the good people of Jersey and their old castle of Mont Orgueil, have

great storm, and sank to the bottom of the bay. They may still be heard tolling (by persons of sufficient faith) at the approach of a storm; and they say that the fishermen of St. Ouen still go down to the shore before putting out to sea to learn whether the bells are ringing.

Perhaps the most notable legal oddity of Jersey is the survival of a very ancient usage called "Clameur de Haro." It is in effect a legal injunction which can be used by anyone whose rights are invaded. The aggrieved party, having two witnesses, sinks on one knee and addresses his enemy in these words: "Haro! Haro! a l'aide, mon prince! on me fait tort!" and then, rising, commands: "Je vous ordonne de quitter cet ouvrage." If the aggressor refuses to desist, he is in contempt of the King's authority; and on the other hand, anyone wrongfully using the Clameur is punishable by fine.

There are many quaint usages also in the terms of the grants of the manories of the island. That of Rozel, for instance, was

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FIFTEEN)

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine. public building centering about 1. The method

Henry Delaware Flood. in the Realm of Local Society. Club-Town Society Notes. The Adventures of Kathlyn. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.

Classified Advertising. Ready News: Fact and Comment.

The Convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs was closed at Riverside yesterday.

A Santa Fe train killed a man near Barstow yesterday when he stepped on the wrong track.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Republican Central Committee held at

agitation of the Carsonites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that

work to

From the Tops of the Andes. By Frank G. Carpenter

Pampas Pastures. FARMING AT 13,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA.

WHAT THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION IS DOING—A TALK WITH HARRY V. HARLAN, OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPERT—ANIMALS WHICH THRIVE AT TWO MILES AND THREE MILES ABOVE THE SEA—LLAMAS AND THEIR BURDENS—ALPACAS WHICH ARE SHORN EVERY TWO YEARS—THE VICUNA AND ITS COSTLY "UR"—MIGHTY GLACIERS AND VOLCANOES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SICUANI (Peru).—I am at Sicuani, a little town on the great plateau that lies between the two ranges of the Andes. This plateau runs north and south for a thousand or more miles through Ecuador and Peru. I am now at the southern end of it, several hundred miles south of the region I have described in my letters from Cerro de Pasco. To reach Cerro, I had to cross the mountains at an altitude of 15,000 feet. The pass by which I came here is only 1000 feet lower, and it was through a driving snowstorm that I slid over the

Jullaca, a town a short distance from Lake Titicaca. The latter journey required a full day's railroad travel. During it I crossed the pass of Crucero Alto, and in coming down to Jullaca fell to a height of a little less than 13,000 feet. The high altitude affected me, and I felt a slight touch of soroché at the hotel where we stopped overnight. Jullaca is the junction where the Southern Railroad divides, one branch going southward to Puno on Lake Titicaca, and the other northward over the great plateau to the valley and ancient city of Cuzco. This journey is made by the express in one day. The ordinary trains take two days, and therefore after nine hours from Jullaca I have to stop over night at Sicuani. Tomorrow I shall resume my journey to the famed city of the Incas, which is about 100 miles further on.

Some High Mountains.

I have already described the ride over the Peruvian desert from the ocean to Arequipa. The journey from there to the top of the mountains is even more wonderful. You start from the level of Mexico City and wind your way around Mt. Misti, which is

these mountains rise up like a great white rampart of irregular shape, kissing the sky; and again they extend in a saw-tooth construction as far as your eyes can reach.

The vegetation changes the moment you near the top of the Andes. As you climb the western slope at an altitude of two miles or more the grass begins to sprinkle the semi-arid hillsides, and when you cross the pass and come down to the plateau you are in a region of sod covered with tufts of wiry grass which are too coarse for anything but the llamas. The plateau itself is covered with flocks of sheep and alpacas. There are herds of cattle and you see droves of llamas loaded with goods of one kind or another being driven along. There are Indian villages at every few miles, and in places the pampa is spotted with low mud huts roofed with straw, each of which is the home of an Indian who grazes his alpacas and llamas near by. Everywhere on the sides of the valley are the remains of the cultivation of the Incas. There are terraces that run from the plateau for thousands of feet up the mountain. These terraces were walled with stone, and where

plains are covered with native grasses which are short and close to the ground. Scattered over them are the tufts of grass, the new sprouts of which are eaten by the stock and the coarser shrubbery but the llamas. Here and there near every Indian hut is a small patch of potatoes or quinoa or barley, and there is no doubt but that the whole region might be plowed up and greatly improved.

And this brings me to the movement for the improvement of the high plateaus of the Andes, which has been inaugurated by the Peruvian Corporation, a British company that has charge of the railroads for the government. This institution has sent to the United States for one of its agricultural experts, and he is now experimenting here in different places to find out the best grasses and best grains to be grown upon the plateau. The man chosen was Harry V. Harlan, the agronomist in the barley investigations of our Department of Agriculture. He came here seven months ago and is already making good progress. I met Mr. Harlan at Jullaca, and went with him to some of the experiment stations. He has one little

from stones. Its soil is rich, that of this region being mostly alluvial. It is composed of the shrunken basin of Lake Titicaca, and there are millions of acres of it which have never been touched by the plow. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any of it has ever been thoroughly farmed. The Indians use plows made of wood that cut the ground to a depth of three inches. They have bullocks to drag them, and farm the same way they did generations ago. Nevertheless they grow fairly good crops, and with deep plowing large crops of barley might be produced.

The Grasses Grown.

I talked with Mr. Harlan about the grasses of the pampa. We went together out on the plain, and he showed me the sod. It is a compact turf made of short native grasses, mixed with the wild clover that lies close to the ground.

It seemed to me very poor, but Mr. Harlan says that the sheep and alpacas and llamas live well on it, although it is short, for the cattle.

Leaving this place we went to the grass plots where experiments are being made with hardy grasses from different parts of the world. There I saw American timothy and red clover sprouting through the brown soil. I saw patches of Russian grasses that were growing luxuriantly and also wheat grasses from our western plains as well as one of the families of blue grass that thrive on the high plateaus of the Rockies. So far the experiments are not advanced enough to make decided predictions, but there is no doubt but that a great improvement can be produced by new seeds from abroad.

The farming I have referred to is where the moisture is supplied entirely by the rainfall. This is scanty, but it is enough for barley and grasses of various kinds, and it is a question whether with dry farming it would not be sufficient for wheat. It relates mostly to the pampa, which is 13,000 feet high.

It is different where the soil can be irrigated. Everywhere along the railroad from the sea to the tops of the Andes there are irrigated valleys. On the western slopes the water supply is poor, and the streams are small, but a little water makes the desert a garden. The Chile River is one strip of green all the way from the sea to the tops of the Andes, and about Arequipa it raises barley, wheat, corn and all of the vegetables and fruits of the tropic and temperate zones.

Crossing over the coast range and coming into the plateau, you find cultivated lands along both sides of the Vilcanota River all the way down to Cuzco. The valley in the plateau is in fact a series of little gardens of Eden, the water being carried out over them so that it falls from level to level. The fields are in terraces that are now green with luxuriant crops. In coming here to Sicuani I saw many patches of barley, potatoes and beans; and also hundreds of little fields of Indian corn. This crop now reaches to the height of my knee in the high altitudes, but to the height of my shoulder where the lands are a little lower and consequently warmer.

Harvest Time.

In the Valley of Cuzco, which we shall go through tomorrow, the crops are still more advanced, and the barley, which is green in the highlands, is there almost ready for harvest. The lands of these valleys look very different from the plateaus that are fed alone by the rains. The irrigated lands are exceedingly valuable. They have all been taken up by the whites or the cholos, and are exploited by them with Indian labor. Here the lands are often divided by mud fences. The fields are consecutive, and you see the villages made of mud huts which are occupied by the Indians, who do the hard work. On the non-irrigated plateaus the land yields much less and the greater part of them are given over to pastures. Here you find hundreds of Indian squatters, each of whom has his little mud hut, with a corral or so made of stones or mud into which his flocks are driven at night. He may have two or three acres of potatoes or quinoa, and perhaps a small patch of barley, but as a rule the crop is grown only to supply his own needs. The methods of such farming are rude to an extreme, but the patches seem clean and the Indians work very hard.

The chief industry of this great plateau of the Andes is the raising of stock. I have seen millions of sheep on my way across the plateau, and tens of thousands of alpacas, llamas, as well as many horses, cattle



Llamas. A snapshot on the pampas. Harry V. Harlan, of our Department of Agriculture.



A llama's head.



Farming people of the high Andes.



Alpacas feeding on the roof of the world.

mountains from the Pacific slope to the Atlantic.

It took me three days by rail to get here from the ocean. My road was the Southern Railway of Peru, which is one of the best managed in the republic. Its trains start on time and get there. The ride here was comparatively comfortable, although a part of my journey was not on the express. By the fast-trains it is possible to reach Cuzco from the ocean inside of three days. I am taking four in order that I may better see the country and people. The first stage of my travels was up the mountains from the port of Mollendo to Arequipa. That city is the metropolis of Southern Peru. It is 7600 feet above the sea, and in reaching it you cover only a little more than half of the altitude to the top of the Andes. I stayed there for a day or so, and then went on to

more than 19,000 feet high, and at the same time you can see other mountains, such as Chachacani, which are more than four miles above the sea and which are covered with snow all the year round. Higher still there are mountains covered with glaciers and on the way up the valley to Cuzco at La Raya you see glaciers in the far distance, which must cover many square miles.

The greater part of the way is through extinct volcanoes. The slope of Mt. Misti is covered with great blocks of black lava and the mountains that wall this high valley in the region where I now am have Niagaras of lava which seem to have been frozen as they flowed from the craters above down the slopes. In places you look over walls of such rock a thousand feet high, and above them see glaciers on mountains that are more than four miles in height. At times

possible the water was carried from level to level. In many places the terraced farms had no water whatever, and the crops grown depended upon the scanty rainfall.

High Farming.

And just here I want to give you an idea of the farming that goes on away up here on the roof of the world. The average altitude of the region I refer to is 12,000 or 13,000 feet above the sea, and it runs from that to more than 14,000 feet. There are millions of acres of such land in Peru, with a climate in which white men can live. They comprise a great part of the wide valley that runs north and south through the continent, and at this altitude they support hundreds of thousands of Indians and tens of thousands of cattle and millions of alpacas, llamas and sheep. The highest of the

of four or five acres right near the railroad and this has been planted to cereals and grasses of various kinds. He showed me one plot of barley consisting of perhaps 20 rows, each from seed gathered from a different part of the world. Some of the barley came from Smyrna, some from Serbia and some from Russia and the western highlands of the United States. Other rows were of seeds from Manchuria, the high plateaus of India, and others were from the plateau of Tibet. All of these barleys are growing well, and many of them far better than that from the native Peruvian grain. There seems to be no doubt but that almost any kind of hardy barley will grow on the pampas, and the experiments of Mr. Harlan may open up a new future for the highlands of Peru.

The soil of the plateau is almost

Los Angeles Times
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and donkeys. The donkeys and llamas form the beasts of burden, and you see them driven in long caravans over the plain, followed by Indian men and women, who are either their owners or in charge of them for their masters. I never get tired of watching the llamas. One can see them everywhere on the plateau. They walk in caravans along the trails; they crowd the streets of the villages and droves of them line the plazas of every city and town. They are, in fact, the freight trains of the high Andes, and they compete with the railroad. They carry grain, vegetables, hides, alcohol, coca leaves and goods of every description. Many of them are used to transfer the ore from the mines to the smelters; and the farmers employ them to take their goods to the towns and railroads.

Llamas for Freight Trains.

The llamas pack the freight on their backs, the burden being tied on like a saddle, and not in panniers, as upon donkeys. There is a current story that a llama will carry just 100 pounds, and that if you put on one ounce more he will lie down, and no whipping or beating can make him go on. This statement is ridiculous. The llama, if overburdened, will surely lie down and refuse to move; but as to his having the intelligence to know when the hundred-pound load is reached, that is one of the fictions of traveling Munchausens. Indeed, there are very few llamas that can carry as much as a hundred pounds. The animals are of different strengths, and the average load is about seventy-five or eighty pounds, although there are some beasts that will carry 120. A matter of a pound or so makes no difference, and it is only when the animal feels that he has much more than his strength will support that he refuses to go.

The llamas are of different sizes, according to their ages and the care that has been taken of them. When full grown their heads reach a height of six feet or more; but they have long necks, and they hold these straight up, which makes them look taller. They have long ears that stand up like those of a fox terrier. They have full, round bodies, like that of a sheep, and comparatively long legs. They look, in short, like miniature camels, and I am told that they have the same power as the camel of going for several days without food or water. Many of the farms are long distances from the towns or railroads, and a llama has often to make a journey of four or five days or a week in carrying his load to and from home. During this time he eats practically nothing, and gets along without water. This seems incredible, but I am told it is true. The llama wool is coarse, and it has no value in commerce. It is used by the Indians to spin thread and make cloth. The meat is also too coarse for the markets.

The Alpacas.

The alpacas are much smaller than the llamas, and in some respects more beautiful. They are a great deal more delicate, and are not used as beasts of burden, although there are crosses between the alpaca and llama which act as freight carriers. They are usually to be seen in the llama trains and are often of a brownish-yellow color. The alpacas one sees on the pastures, and there are millions of them on the high Andes, are white, black or brown. Sometimes they are spotted. They do not thrive anywhere below a mile above the sea, and they are mostly found at a height of two miles or more. They have a fine long wool that brings 4 or 5 cents more a pound than sheep's wool. They are kept for their wool, being clipped every two years, when the fleece of the ordinary animal should weigh five pounds. If the shearing is done sooner, the wool is short and it brings very much less.

The vicuna wool is finer than that of the alpaca, and it brings a high price. There is so little of it, however, that it is hardly worth mention, much of the vicuna cloth so-called being made of alpaca wool. The vicunas are yellow in color, and their woolly fur is as soft as that of a seal. For this reason their skins are used to make the rugs so highly prized by the tourists. These rugs vary in value according to the part of the animal from which the pieces of skin come. A rug made from the necks or legs is much more valuable than one from pieces taken from the rest of the body. During my visit to South America fifteen years ago I bought a beautiful rug in La Paz, Bolivia, for about \$20 in gold. I am told that similar ones will now cost \$50 and upward.

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The Road to Jericho. A GOOD SAMARITAN FROM VAUDEVILLE.

By May C. Ringwalt.

"SAY, Pat," he twinkled, "her 'hank of hair' is about the human limit, isn't it?"

"Human!" retorted Patricia. "It looks as though it were made of jute! And her eyebrows are blackened, and the rouge on her cheeks is an inch thick! She's simply impossible!"

With an amused chuckle, Dickie Holland reached up and plucked for Patricia a half-blown white rose that had brushed against his cheek as he perched on the porch railing of the ranch house deep hidden in the country stillness of the high sierra.

"I don't see how she ever got here," continued Patricia, indignantly pursuing the discussion of the little vaudeville actress who had been under the hammer of her wrath for the past ten minutes. "It has always been a feature of the ranch that only nice people came. And it's very important at a place of this kind. At a hotel, if need be, you can keep to yourself, but when just a few persons are thrown together day in and day out, you simply have to—well, make everybody one of us, you know."

Dickie's laugh was still boyish, and it bubbled over now with the same ripping quality of mirthfulness as the plashing little creek across the road.

"My dear Pat, your cold-storage method of irritation in making our little vaudeville friend 'one of us' would give a polar bear a good deal to think about. And really she isn't such a bad sort after you recover from the shock of first impressions. Before our tramp was over yesterday, she and I got quite chummy."

Patricia gave him a withering glance.

"Oh, I understand, Pat, that you didn't approve of the expedition. But she was the only one who had not seen the sunset from the Indian Maiden Trail, and when we were all discussing it at the table she had such a wistful, left-out expression, on the impulse of the moment I volunteered to take her up. From little things that slipped out during our talk she's had a pretty hard life. Been on the stage in one way or another ever since she was a kid. Has an invalid mother to support and a sister 'a bit dippy,' as she puts it. Oh, yes, there's a young nephew or something, too, that she's helping through college. Hello, look at the Indian Maiden now and the gauzy scarf of fog that the old girl's wrapping about her shoulders!"

Patricia left her chair and stood beside him, the spotless white rose fastened at the belt of her spotless white gown, the delicacy of her face untouched by life's problems or life's cares, as spotless a bloom as the flower.

"It is wonderful!" she said in her low, musical voice, as she looked out upon the fog-draped mountain, the sunlit valley at its foot, the wooded hills that rolled between.

"Simply wonderful!"

A small pucker plaited a protest of annoyance on the placid white forehead.

"In the noon glare how plainly you can see the tents of the tuberculosis camp. They should not have permitted a sanatorium to come so near."

"Why, my dear child," said Dickie, "there can be no possible danger of infection. The camp's a good mile away."

"I wasn't thinking about microbes, Dickie, but the unpleasantness of such a place being there. Everyone is complaining about it. Mrs. Schuyler-Jones says it quite gets on her nerves. At least they could have put it far enough back from the road for the trees to hide the tents from our view, and—"

"Hasn't the dinner bell rung yet?" shrilly interrupted a voice from the foot of the porch steps. "That's luck! My watch has gone on a bat, and I was afraid I was late."

They both turned and looked down at the speaker, Patricia with an instinctive little frown, Dickie with an instinctive little smile.

The vaudeville actress, dusty, disheveled, perspiration streaming down her crimson face, dropped upon the lowest step.

"You look tired out," said Holland, pulling forward a porch rocker. "Won't you have a chair?"

"No, thanks—I ought to be doling up for dinner now, but I sort of lost my breath on that last hill."

"You've been down the road?" asked Patricia with a haughty aloofness of tone.

"As far as the sanatorium."

"The sanatorium?" repeated Holland in surprise. "What took you there?"

A sudden sweetness softened the hard, common face—a sudden light stole into the

steely gray eyes and made them almost beautiful.

"Well, you see it was this way," explained the little actress. "From my window I can look straight across the gulch to the camp, and I got to feeling that sorry for them poor, sick fellows, I just had to do something or bust. So this morning I went and offered to sing for 'em." She gave a tremulous little laugh and the steely gray eyes filled with tears. "The boys was tickled 'most to death! Kept me going full blast for an hour and a half. I let 'em have my whole rep-er-tory, from whistling the 'Merry Widow Waltz' to 'Jerusalem the Golden' in my most stylish voice."

Our Easternmost City.

[Geological Survey Bulletin:] A report on the Eastport quadrangle, Maine, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, deals with a region of more than usual interest. Eastport, from which the quadrangle receives its name, has the double distinction of being the easternmost city of the United States and the center of the sardine-packing industry of the Atlantic Coast. The actual easternmost point of land in the United States is West Quoddy Head, marked by a lighthouse a few miles south of Eastport, but still within the quadrangle. The natural beauties of the region and the large stretches of protected water along the irregular coast attract to this part of Maine many summer visitors, although it has not yet become so populous a resort as the coast of Maine farther west or the Canadian coast farther east. Some conception of the extreme irregularity of the coast may be gained from the statement that Eastport may be reached from its sister town Lubec by a three-mile ferry, whereas the traveler following the shore would have to walk 100 rocky miles to get from one of these towns to the other.

The Eastport region is one of the few places in the Atlantic States that still counts among its inhabitants the direct descendants of the native owners of the soil. These are the Passamaquoddy Indians, who form a small village at Pleasant Point, where they live as temporal wards of the State and as spiritual wards of the Catholic church. Because they have adopted so freely the ways of the white man these Indians have ceased to be picturesque, but tourists are interested in them because of the really artistic baskets of sweet grass and dyed wood woven by the women. Only once a year, on Corpus Christi Day, do they deck themselves out in ceremonial robes and with songs and dances recall the savage glories of long ago. This feast day of course attracts spectators from all the neighboring towns. Though now very up-to-date, the village of these Indians as late as 1888 consisted mainly of teepees, and it was then common to see them clad in their native costumes. Their school, conducted by sisters of charity, and their church play an important part in their lives and have been a source of great improvement to the tribe.

Train Stopped by a Feather.

[Leslie's:] A high, stiff feather on a girl's hat caught in a bellope as she was passing through a car. She shook her head in order to free herself, but the feather had become well intertwisted with the bellope and would not out. Suddenly the train stopped with a terrific jerk, which threw the girl to the floor and half the passengers from their seats. The trainmen came rushing in to find what was the matter, while a pallid conductor swung himself off, expecting to find at the least a rock on the track. The feather was quite torn from the girl's hat—and nobody on the train cared if it was.

The Effect of X-Rays.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat:] Both plant and animal tissues are injured by prolonged exposure to X-rays, but under proper regulation it appears that highly beneficial effects may be produced. In experiments in Germany, Dr. Schwartz found no appreciable results from an exposure of young plant sprouts for thirty seconds, while an exposure of five minutes had a decided influence in retarding development. The best time for beneficial action proved to be about 150 seconds, and by such exposure to the rays the plants were so stimulated that in three weeks their height reached twice that of unexposed plants. The effects on the human body were subject to similar regulation. The vitality of the tissues is diminished in the case of wounds, but a suitable application of X-rays, instead of causing skin burns, gave such stimulation that obstinate wounds healed up after a few repetitions of the treatment.

Hill Street
F. A. Taylor
Locally Located
Supply Co.
Anglo.

Henry Delaware Flood.
In the Realm of Local Society.
Cathedral-Town Society Notes.
The Adventures of Kathlyn.
Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
LITERATURE: Classified Advertising.
LITERATURE: Classified Advertising.

San Francisco Convention of the California Federation of Women's Clubs was closed at Riverside yesterday.
A Santa Fe train killed a man near Barstow yesterday when he stepped on the wrong track.
PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Republican Central Committee held at Eureka yesterday.

agitation of the Carsonites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.
The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine. public buildings centering about. The method whereby the alleged

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The Sandman's Victim. By J. L. Sherard.

BILLY PLANS A COUP.

"NOW, son, ain't this a pretty mess for the old man to be in?" complained Sheriff Gunter, garnishing the question with a picturesque flow of expletives. "Here I've been waitin' and hopin' six long year for Red Snapper to cross the line, and Weldon county all the time as peaceful as a meetin' of the Sunbeams. But soon as this measly rheumatiz gets me in its grip, over into my territory sails this serpent of a sinner and flies the Jolly Roger in my helpless face and gives the horse laugh to me good and strong. Ouch!"

"I'm mighty sorry you're laid up, sir," sympathized Billy Moran, his deputy, suppressing his amusement over the mixed metaphor. "But remember I'm still on the job. Everything's ready for the trip. I'm goin' right down into the Silver Creek country and round up the rascal if I can."

"Got your posse ready?"

"N-no," faltered Billy. "I thought it was my job."

The Sheriff looked at the young man through narrowing eyelids. The boyish face, the delicately molded features, the soft spoken voice, the general impression of immaturity, all betokened an amazing lack of preparedness for the hazardous venture of yoking justice and the elusive outlaw, but in the steady blue of Billy's eyes there came a glint that gave the older man some measure of reassurance. Besides, he doubted if in all the population of the little county seat there remained enough real fighting men to assemble a respectable posse, so painfully monotonous had been the long reign of peace.

"Good luck to you, son," the Sheriff acquiesced doubtfully, shaking the boy's hand as heartily as his rheumatism would permit. "Go after him, but be almighty careful. I'll manage this end of the line as best I can."

Out on the street the first person Billy met after his interview with the Sheriff was Joe Lundy.

"Congratulations, old man!" greeted Joe effusively. "Here's your chance to make a rep for yourself. Sorry Mr. Gunter is out of commission, but, 'tween you and me and the gate-post, it's a lucky thing for you. Gives you a showin', you see—a thing you've never had. Don't let Red fly the coop and rob you of that fine string of rewards. S'long and good luck, me boy."

Joe's manner was enthusiastically encouraging. With a merry whistle he continued his way down the street and turned into the office of The Lantern.

Outwardly the two young men were decidedly Chesterfieldian in their manifestations of mutual deference, but beneath the surface there had existed for months a silent, persistent, increasing antagonism growing out of a dual contest over the heart and hand of Miss Dulcie Lathrop, whose father ran an alfalfa farm in the valley.

Bud Simmons, otherwise known as Red Snapper in the criminal annals of two States, had pursued his destructive course for a number of years untouched by the iron hand of the law. There were those, indeed, who outstripped him in the enormity of their offenses—specialists in crime they were—but as a jack of all crooked trades he held the belt as the most versatile sinner to be found for many leagues around. Here a bank job, there a hold-up of some unlucky individual, over the way the looting of an obscure postoffice, with an occasional venture in smuggling and blockading on the side, et cetera, with the emphasis on the cetera, the Snapper was more elusive than the proverbial flea. Many a time the officers of the law had closed in on him, having him hermetically sealed in some mountain retreat, only to find when they narrowed the circle down to the center that by some magic process he had removed the seal, restored the impression as it was before, and evaporated as quickly as an ounce of volatile spirits in the summer sun. Rewards kept accumulating until the aggregate amount now was more than a thousand dollars.

Weldon county had never before been disturbed by the ubiquitous and iniquitous Simmons, though it lay in a long stretch of barren land and rich valley adjoining the kingdom he called his own. There were two reasons for this—it was a poor country

with the exception of the narrow valley, having a small county seat and no railroad, a sparse and shiftless population, and its topography did not offer flattering chances of escape in case of dangerous pursuit.

Billy could not understand why Red had chosen this new field for his operations unless some one in Rockdale had tipped him promptly as to the helpless condition of the Sheriff.

The thought that such might be the case—there could be no other reasonable theory—stiffened the deputy's determination to make good in this crisis. A dark flush crept over his face as he rolled the reflection over and over in his mind, and his resentment became tinged with a dash of bitterness. He knew very well that many people—encouraged by those who did not like him—secretly, if not openly and frankly, put him in the tin soldier class. Some uncomplimentary person had even gone so far as to dub him "a college-bred molly-coddle."

"It's the last laugh that counts." His teeth came together with a savage click. "Let 'em remember that!"

Some fifteen miles below Rockdale, Silver Creek Valley merged into a wide swamp, fully a mile across, and it was there that Red was reported to be in hiding. In fact, in order to herald his presence in the county, he had made a foray up the creek and rifled the cash drawer of the supply store on Mr. Lathrop's farm, leaving on the door a whimsically expressed message cautioning the proprietor not to accuse an innocent person of the offense. It was signed simply "Red Snapper."

Billy carried provisions enough to last a couple of days. A mile above the swamp he tethered his pony in the bush where the animal could graze and get water to drink. Then he circled around until he came to a long sweep of barrens covered with thousands of boulders of a dull whitish color that glistened in the morning sun like a great field of ice. Under cover of the rocks and the occasional patches of scrubby vegetation he reconnoitered the outlying territory.

The deputy decided that if it would be suicidal to attempt to explore the swamp as he would have such an unequal chance with his quarry. From the shelter of the rocks he could pursue a waiting game, and it would then be comparatively easy to get the drop on Red in case the outlaw left his hiding-place. From his position, too, he could command a clear view of every probable way out, across the barrens or up the valley, a ragged low-lying ridge of rock, with precipitous sides, sweeping around the swamp on the other side of the stream and making egress in that direction practically impossible except on foot.

It was now mid-day. The heat of the sun drove Billy close into the shadows of the great rocks, and only at intervals did he creep out on hands and knees to satisfy himself that Red had not left the swamp. In the middle of the afternoon, cramped and drowsy from his long vigil, he stretched himself at full length on the sparse grass for a moment of relaxation.

A silvery peal of laughter aroused him from his drowsiness and brought him to his knees with a start. He had been caught napping and had not noticed the approach of the stranger.

"Come, kid, lay aside them popguns and let's have a talk," invited the man with an amused smile, taking careful appraisement of the deputy.

Billy's hand edged imperceptibly toward his holster.

"None o' that, Willie!" cautioned the outlaw, whose tone suddenly became harsh and imperious. "You're dealin' with Red Snapper now. Hands up! I'll tend to the job for you." He enforced his command with the aid of an ugly looking weapon.

When Billy, taken completely off his guard, had been disarmed, the outlaw's manner resumed its original suavity.

"That's right, kid," he continued. "I had a hunch that you was a good boy when I first laid my eyes on you. Now give me that little silver star and then you can run along to mommer."

Billy was forced to surrender his badge of authority.

"I reckon that'll do for the fust lesson," laughed Red. "Come back tomorrow, kid, early, and we'll have an all-day picnic, and I'll fetch the fried chicken and the

ras'berry pie. I'll keep this grub for you till you git sumpin' better."

Billy cursed himself bitterly for his lack of precaution. He began to realize, as he had not done before, what tremendous difficulties were involved in his self-appointed task.

But what else was there for him to do? It would take two days at least to get a posse of trained man-hunters from other points to assist him in apprehending this daredevil, and in that time the culprit would be well out of reach of his pursuers. It was plainly up to him to make good or be everlastingly disgraced.

As Billy retraced his steps to where he had left the pony the last thing he heard was the maddening echo of the outlaw's laughter as it carried clear and strong up and down the valley. To his further dismay, the pony was gone, spirited away by the cunning hand of the bandit.

The feeling of rage at being outwitted so cleverly and so easily soon gave way to a sense of the deepest humiliation. What would the people of Rockdale and in the county say if they ever got wind of it? He madly resolved that they should never know, that the insult should be avenged if he had to dedicate the remaining days of his life to it.

Already tired and dispirited, the long trudge home a-foot over broken fields and rough roads was a painful thing to undertake. But Billy started out doggedly and reached the shelter of his room shortly after midnight. How thankful he was that the night was cloudy and the moon mercifully hidden from view!

In spite of the mental upheaval caused by the day's adventure, utter physical exhaustion claimed its toll, and the young man slept soundly, lying at full length across the bed without removing his dust-covered clothes.

Hours after the rising sun flooded the east window and aroused him from his deep slumber. He got up immediately, bathed his sticky face and felt refreshed.

Upon reflection he decided that it would be best to make a virtue of necessity and appear on the streets as usual just as if nothing out of the ordinary had happened and all his plans were moving smoothly toward the capture of the outlaw. He would need time, perhaps the entire day, to work out a solution of his difficulty. He would report to the Sheriff, too, during the morning, so as to satisfy his anxiety.

He did not go to breakfast, but sauntered down to Cowan's drug store for a dope and to swap the usual gossip with the loungers around the corner store.

It struck him at once as being strange that no one asked about his trip into the Silver Creek country, for it was generally known that he had left in the early morning hours of the preceding night, but he did not fail to read on the faces of the few people in the store an unmistakable air of subdued expectancy. He could not fathom its meaning.

As he turned to address the clerk, Joe Lundy arose from his seat at a table in the rear of the store and walked up to Billy, a curious smile lighting up his mischievous face.

"Why, what's this tagged to your back, Billy?" he asked, at the same time unpinning a scrap of paper from the tail of the deputy's coat.

Joe glanced at it hurriedly and then handed it over to Billy. "Excuse me," he said. "It's meant for you." He dropped back with an audible snicker.

Billy read the scrawl slowly, a deep flush suffusing his pale face. It was from Simmons.

"Dear little Willie: Rale offsaurs never sleeps. You better Watch red Snapper or heel fill yore eyes with sand and Carrie you off and hold you for a big ransom if you is wuth it. Hees got Another day in yore jack Rabbot county and you better Watch out—the Sand man aclass red Snapper."

As Billy finished reading the message, a loud burst of laughter, of a decided equine flavor, smote his tingling ears. He turned abruptly on his heels and walked out of the store, followed by the same sort of maddening echo he recalled so vividly down in the valley.

Once in the quiet of his room, exasperated and defiant, Billy lay prone upon the bed driven by a fierce determination to circum-

vent this trick of fate and the devil in the attempt. Upon sober second thought he was forced to abandon his first idea that the whole thing was some huge prank perpetrated by the town boys while he slept. A closer examination of the parcel of the batch of old letters taken from him the preceding afternoon along with his pistols.

That this mysterious personage from Silver Creek country could be no other than Simmons, he had not the slightest doubt for the outlaw, in an effort to tease and tantalize his pursuers, had once posed for a photograph and afterwards mailed "veners" to all his interested "friends." The face was too distinctive in its features to forget or to mistake.

Slowly but surely out of the confusion of bewildering circumstances a theory shaped itself into a definite conclusion. Certainly Red had had the help of ally in making his way to the room, pinning on the insulting piece of paper.

The hand of Joe Lundy was deep in the mess, Billy felt absolutely sure, and Joe was playing for big stakes. Yes, he understood the full truth at last. Joe had taken advantage of the sudden helplessness of Sheriff to hire the outlaw to come to Weldon county and completely humiliate him. The mortification and disgrace being tossed about as the plaything of unspeakable criminal would inevitably result in the breaking of his relations with Miss Lathrop.

While Billy was still writhing on the floor of this bitter reflection, a messenger came up to his door and delivered a note, recognized at a glance the hand that penned it. It was from the girl.

With trembling fingers he tore open the envelope, held it at arm's length, and dropped the glittering badge! It contained not a word from her, but on the other of the old envelope Red had used in sending his insulting message to him was a message from the girl, conveying in a long and subtle way the fact of the deputy's disarmament and disgrace.

The case against Joe was unfolding of its own evidence rapidly and surely.

Some one pitched a copy of The Lantern into his room and quickly disappeared around the corner of the house. It was a regular day for the appearance of the weekly.

Mechanically he picked it up and glanced casually at the first page. His eye caught a heavy headline over a local story—"The Sandman's Victim." It was styled—and instantly his interest was aroused. He read the half column eagerly. It was written in the form of a fable, based on the allusion to the sandman and his magic powers, but the meaning was so plain that one conversant with the facts of his case could fail to understand and appreciate its whimsical humor and biting satire.

Here again was the sting of Joe's lam-

In the absence of a better plan Billy decided that he would wait until well after midnight and then, by a circuitous route, sweep around to the vicinity of the swamp and there remain until Red or himself was forced to bite the dust. If resourcefulness were lacking, courage was not, and he ought to be able to stand the test of the situation.

About 6 o'clock that afternoon he received another note from Miss Lathrop, short to the point. She invited him to come to the farm after supper as she wanted to have a talk with him.

"After supper," he noted with a smile. Usually her invitations included tea, this seemed to be more in the nature of summons. His plight was distressing, stood in grave danger of losing his girl, and his good name all at one clip.

"Well, I'm in for it sure," he muttered, "but I'll go. I prefer to receive my papers direct and not through the mail by hand."

He pressed the note, emblazoned with a golden monogram, lightly to his lips. The first call to supper at the farm hostelry across the street drew many of the undesirable and curious loafers away from the stores for a while, and Billy took advantage of the opportunity to invest

box of stationery at a "book emporium" conducted by a friend near by.

From the store he went directly to his room, spent some time in writing a note—his last, for all he knew—and waited until the time arrived for his perilous departure.

A gibbous moon shone out of a sky flecked only with thin rifts of cloud. From the shadow of a clump of cedars near the roadside Red Snapper watched and waited. At the clatter of a horse's hoofs far up the road, he left his faithful horse standing and hurried forward taking a secure position behind a large boulder that projected slightly into the public highway.

As the rider came opposite whistling a merry tune, the Snapper darted out, seized the reins and thrust his pistol into the face of the frightened young man.

His captive began to stammer a protest. "See here, my f-friend—"

The outlaw cut him short. "Not a word, sir," he warned, "or I'll leave the bloomin' county without a officer. Better none ne-er than a blasted kid. Come on with the Sandman. He's got some more nice sand

Contract

NEAR SLAVERY.

IN THE contract labor systems in the hot country of Mexico there are two classes of labor, known locally as "cuadrillas" (meaning gangs) and "enganchados" (meaning recruits.)

The cuadrillas, used in the rubber and tobacco plantations in the neighborhood of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, are generally recruited in the Indian villages in the mountains of the State of Oaxaca. The men are contracted for a period of six months, at the agreed rate of 50 cents (Mexican) for each working day and their food. In addition, the men agree to do a task, or task, of three hours on Sunday, to pay for their food on that day. They are recruited in gangs of from twenty-five to fifty, and it is considered better not to mix the men from different villages, as they do not get along well together. It will be understood that among these Indians the particular village from which they come is the only country they know, and frequently people from different villages are as antagonistic as if they were of different nationalities.

When these men are recruited there is advanced to them amounts ranging from 15 to 30 pesos, and this money is intended for the support of their respective families during their absence. The contract requires that this money be paid back in labor. As the men must buy their own clothing, cigarettes and other incidentals, and as they often lose some time on account of illness, quite frequently the end of the six months contract finds them still indebted to the hacenda, and they must continue at work until the account is liquidated.

With each ten men there is recruited one woman to serve as cook and tortilla maker. She receives from six to ten pesos a month. The following is the ration allowed on one of the largest tobacco plantations in the State of Vera Cruz:

Monday—One-half pound meat, four ounces black beans.

Tuesday—Two ounces rice, four ounces black beans.

Wednesday—Three ounces lentils; rice with meat or fish; four ounces black beans.

Thursday—Same as Tuesday.

Friday—Two ounces rice, four ounces black beans.

Saturday—Four ounces fish dried, or lentils; four ounces black beans.

Sunday—Four ounces black beans.

Also one pound and a half of Indian corn for tortillas per day per person; one pound brown sugar per day for each twenty persons; one ounce and a half of coffee per person is allowed twice a week; also lime, salt and chili.

The lime is used in cooking the corn to make the outside soft, so that it can be readily ground by hand on a metate.

The total cost of these rations per person is about 20 cents Mexican a day.

On the plantations handled by foreigners, other than Spaniards, the men are usually well treated. They are supplied with medicine when they are sick, and on the very large plantations a doctor is also in attendance. On the plantations owned or handled

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.
12. In the Realm of Local Society.
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.
14. The Adventures of Kathlyn.
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.
16. Part IV.
17. The Federal closed at R.
18. A Santa Barstow yo
19. the wrong

Aboard a Junk on the Great Lakes of Cambodia

By Edmund Mitchell.

AUTHOR OF "TALES OF DESTINY," ETC.

IN INDO-CHINA.

IT WAS toward the end of January that we reached Saigon, capital of Indo-China, on our way to the ruined cities and temples of Cambodia. At Singapore we had learned that it might be too late for steamer navigation on the Great Lakes, the easiest and quickest means of reaching our destination. An alternative route on elephant back from Bangkok had been discussed, but the final decision arrived at was that a dash should be made for the Mekong River and the lakes. A fast Messageries Maritimes liner had carried us across the Gulf of Siam to Saigon, and there we found our fears confirmed. The Great Lakes were falling rapidly, and the regular steamer service would not be resumed until autumn.

But to have journeyed so far and yet be disappointed of our goal was out of the question. So after consulting with the local authorities on travel in Cambodia, we determined to navigate the lakes with Chinese junks or the lighter craft known as sampans, slow and tedious though this method of progression might prove to be. The telegraph was put to work to secure these boats ahead of our arrival, and within twelve hours of our sailing up the Saigon River we were sailing down again, this time aboard one of the small steamers of the Messageries Fluviales Company. We were a party of nine, and carried with us provisions for a month, two guides and interpreters, a native cook, and the lightest possible personal impedimenta. Night had fallen when the lights of Saigon disappeared.

When we awoke next morning we had been to sea, and were now ascending the main branch of the Mekong, one of the world's greatest rivers, with its headwaters in the central plateau of Asia, the true "Father of Waters" in the Indo-Chinese peninsula. By breakfast time on the succeeding day we reached Pnom-Penh, the modern capital of Cambodia, a city of some 30,000 inhabitants, full of interest with its royal palaces and richly decorated pagodas, but not to be for us a place of lingering meanwhile. Onward was the order of the day, and a river steamer still smaller than the one that had carried us so far was waiting at the landing stage. Twenty-four hours sufficed for the assembling of meat, vegetables, fruit and other fresh provisions, and in the early dawn of a Sunday morning we were again afloat.

Up the Tonic-Sap.

All day long our little steamboat made its way up the Tonic-Sap, tributary to the Mekong River, and at this season almost as broad as the "Father of Waters" itself. We passed many villages with the houses perched high above the marshy ground on still-like supports, obtained glimpses of pagodas where their quaintly-carved roofs topped the luxuriant growth of trees and brushwood, watched the passage up or down stream of junks and sampans innumerable, studied the physiognomies and the habits of the variegated assortment of native passengers on the lower deck, listened to the incomprehensible clatter of tongues at the several stopping-places, cautiously surveyed the sausages of dog meat, the dried fish, the fat, well-larded ducks and other delicacies displayed by the itinerant cook shops on the landing stages, and generally absorbed information about the people of the country and their curious ways. It was 10 p.m. in the darkness of an as yet moonless night that we reached Kompong-Chnang, "market of pots and pans," the head of steamer navigation at the present stage of the falling lake waters.

River That Flows Both Ways.

From a little distance above Kompong-Chnang extend the so-called Great Lakes—rightly called "great," for at the close of the rainy season, filled with the flood waters of the Mekong, they cover a vast area, some 150 miles long with a breadth extending at places to twenty or even thirty miles, so that boats may voyage for days without seeing the low-lying encompassing lands. The filling up of this immense depression is one of the most remarkable phenomena in nature. During the months that the mighty Mekong is rolling down in full flood the Tonic-Sap ceases to be a tributary stream, reverses its course, and flowing due north carries the Mekong waters into the Great Lakes. But toward the middle of January,

when the volume of the big river is diminished, the Tonic-Sap again becomes a tributary, and flowing south begins rapidly to drain the basin it has previously filled. And hereby hangs a story into which kingly power, popular credulity, and commercial gain are all curiously interwoven.

A few days before the changing of the current the King of Cambodia emerges from the seclusion of his well-filled harem in Pnom-Penh, and, mounted on a richly-caparisoned elephant, with great parade of state, attended by courtiers, soldiers, and dancing girls, proceeds to the confluence of the Mekong and Tonic-Sap. Here a river procession is formed, with hundreds of gaily-decorated junks and sampans participating. An ascent is made of the Tonic-Sap stream, and at the appointed place, fixed by the usage of centuries, the King cleaves the water with his sword. The thousands of spectators congregated along the banks accept this as a royal decree that the river shall now change its course and the Great Lakes be emptied of their waters. And lo! within a day or two the miracle of the reversed river flow is accomplished. The divine attributes of the monarch are held in more sacred veneration than ever, and the people proceed to secure the rich fish and grain harvests that will nourish them during a whole year.

Good Fishing Grounds.

For with the subsidence of the lake waters, with the uncovering of the submerged forest and agricultural lands, countless millions of fish are easily caught, while the rich alluvial deposits left by the flood are sown to rice and other crops. The Tonic-Sap itself is dammed by hurdles and interlaced branches so that all the fish above the barriers are held captive. As the fall in the level of the water amounts to no less than thirty feet, the lakes become a mere string of small basins, almost dry, with nowhere a greater depth than three feet. These pools thus become natural traps for the finny spoil. From February to May the work of capturing, salting, and sun-drying the fish of many different species continues, while myriads of birds grow fat on the offal. It is estimated that 50,000 people make their living by these fisheries, and that the value of the annual catch exceeds \$4,000,000. Junks in great numbers come up the Mekong to carry away the dried fish, not merely for the Indo-Chinese markets, but to Singapore, Java, Hongkong and even far-away ports in Northern China.

By the time that the fishing is over, the rice fields and vegetable patches have yielded a bountiful harvest. So all the people are fed and also amply provisioned with their staple of life, rice, together with its most appetizing accompaniments. And the glory is accorded to the mighty monarch who in his all-potent beneficence a few months before cleft the river with his sword and turned the waters! Surely in no corner of the world has a little knowledge of nature's workings been more cleverly and cunningly adapted to raise a buttress of superstition for the support of a throne. The story throws a flashlight into the darksome history of remote ages, and helps to explain the almost god-like power wielded by the old Cambodian kings of Angkor and the reverence among the masses of the people which their effete successors even today enjoy.

To return to my narrative and our night start from Kompong-Chnang. Here four junks were awaiting us, and our party was distributed, three individuals to each of three junks, with the attendants and provisions bestowed in the fourth vessel. Among our stores was a live sheep, whose plaintive bleating continuously smote the night air while our embarkation was proceeding. Toward midnight the waning yet almost full moon arose in all her illuminating beauty, and in a long line our flotilla started to the creaking of oars and the sing-song of the boatmen's voices.

Friendship Tested.

It has been my fortune to travel in many lands and to penetrate into many far corners of the earth. But surely no more remarkable experience than the present one had ever chanced my way. My immediate companions of the voyage were a young Californian, Ray Gallagher, one of the stars in the world of moving pictures; another American of German race, Gus Henschen, a

traveler of no mean experience, for some years before he had made a perilous crossing of the South American continent from Peru, over the Andes and down the Amazon to the Atlantic, an expedition that cost the life of one of the four men who adventured it. Myself a Scot, we formed a sufficiently varied assortment of racial units. But six months of travel in a swing around the Pacific Ocean had made us bons camarades all, and during the five nights and days we were "cribbled, cabined, and confined" in the cell-like quarters of a Chinese junk there was never a grouch nor sullen look to mar the harmony of our companionship. And there could be few harder tests of good-fellowship than the ordeal of that Sunday-to-Friday mid-lake voyage.

With the breaking of the dawn we found ourselves on the bosom of broad waters. The four junks drew together, anchoring by long poles thrust into the muddy bottom, and from the attendants' boat there was dispensed our petit déjeuner of coffee and bread—for we were in French territory, so naturally fell into the French dietary regime. Provisions for the midday meal were supplied to each junk, and then on again we sailed. Or I should rather say rowed, for a stiff wind was in our teeth and it was clearly to be a case of oar and pole work all day long. But our crew of five Cambodian boys bent to their task, and laughed and chattered merrily during every hour of their toil.

Used the Sign Language.

None of us understood one word of their language, nor could they comprehend the English, French, or German that were at our command. But pleasant smiles are the very best introduction to a system of communication by signs, and with these on both sides of the linguistic barrier it was wonderful how quickly we all became friends and how smoothly our daily routine moved along. We were of undoubted interest to the boys—"boy" is the universal word throughout the Far East for a native servant of any age or in any capacity—and they were assuredly of deepest interest to us. We watched them at their work and their ablutions, at their cooking and their meals. Many were the interesting things to be noted. Rowing, they pushed their oars instead of pulling them in European or American fashion. This was accomplished by the long oar being attached by a loop of rope to a thole-pin fully two feet high, and the method had this distinct advantage that the three rowers at the prow of the junk were always looking in the direction in which we moved. The fourth man was at the stern, rowing at times while he held the tiller between his toes. The fifth member of the crew acted as extra man, performing any little service about the boat and periodically relieving one of his fellows at the oars.

The Cambodian has a somewhat unsavory reputation for uncleanness, but these five samples of their race gave the contradiction to any such national indictment. Besides bathing every evening in the lake, they invariably washed their hands before eating and their mouths after eating, while they cooked their pot of rice and its accompaniment of grilled fish with such scrupulous care that we white men sometimes envied them their fare. To see a live fish spiked from head to tail with a slither of bamboo and then roasted over charcoal embers in an iron brazier before the fins had ceased to flutter inspired us with some horror. But we could only reflect *autres pays, autres mœurs*, and turn our heads aside; for remembering our own live-grilled lobsters in America, we could hardly throw stones at these simple-minded Cambodians.

Village On the Lake.

By nightfall of the first day we reached a fishing village perched on a platform of tall poles out in the middle of the lake. From half a mile away we had sniffed its odors, but these obviously had a piscatorial origin that had to be excused. Here we dined, served with a wonderful meal by our Chinese cook and two Hindu boys, complete in every course from the hors d'œuvres and vegetable soup to omelette, grilled steak with salad, sweets, fruit, and café au cognac—a savory reminiscence of Parisian restaurants in mid-Cambodia. Anchored on the windward side of the village, we awaited the rising of the moon.

We had landed and seen the villagers at their evening meal, and our interpreters had

gathered that there was to be rowing on the lake that night. But the moon was shining bright from a cloudless sky and scarce a breath of wind was stirring. One of our party had been a sailor for years, and announced that there was no single sign of coming bad weather. He had the discretion to add that "the natives knew best"—a wise remark subsequent events proved. After consideration the order was given to row, and with the first appearance of the moon our junks were once again poling the northward.

It might have been an hour or two later, but I seemed hardly to have closed my eyes in sleep when I awoke to perfect monition. Our junk was rocking and pitching, the boxes on which my bed was were sliding first to one side of the cabin, then to the other, the waves were screeching overhead, and from the pattering footsteps. Holding on to the side of the craft and raising myself to a crouching posture, I peered through the tiny aperture that gave access to the deck. There in the silvery moonlight a scene that might have been taken from Dante's "Inferno." The five boys were pling around like beings possessed, each three together on a single oar, the moment flinging their united strength to the other car opposite, all the time shrill cries in their incomprehensible language. Fascinated, I watched the gesticulating, toiling figures. After a while came comparative steadiness and then merry laughter, and I and my comrades further back in the bowels of the junk felt reassured.

A few minutes later, however, the scene was re-enacted in every detail, so all through the remainder of the night it was a persistent struggle on the part of the boys to keep the junk head-on to the waves, with tumultuous intervals when their efforts failed and the ponderous combined motions of a rolling junk and a bucking bronco. But at last a prolonged spell of peace ensued, in which slumber was resumed.

Moored in a Forest.

Day had broken when I crawled on deck, to find our boat moored in the midst of a submerged forest. The boys were wrapped like mummies in their mats, enjoying the rest that had been well earned. Not one of the junks was in sight. We were alone on the margin of the great lake, hidden among the top branches of tall trees rooted deep in the waters.

An hour later we had disentangled our craft from among the surrounding boughs, and moved out into the open. The wind had fallen just as rapidly as had arisen, and the lake gleamed like a mirror under the rays of the morning sun. But still we were alone on the water. Presently from some mysterious place a canoe rowed by two fishermen made its appearance, and a few guiding words given to our crew. We passed a protruding point of submerged forest to find the first of the missing junks lying from the umbrageous place of the forest. By noon all four boats were reunited, out on the lake, moored to a vacant man's hut built on piles, and while we discussed a hearty meal we exchanged experiences of a memorable night.

The sailorman of our party declared that in the darkness and the tempest he had nearly run down the craft of which he was in command, and gravely announced that henceforward watch would be kept on board his boat, counselling us to do likewise. And during the succeeding night devoted mariners on that particular junk indeed performed their shivering duty, turning taking a three hours' spell. But there was no recurrence of the storm, and only the placid stars and kindly moon had to watch. Aboard our boat we the sleep of the unconcerned, and in the morning awoke refreshed and discomfited while the nautical discipline were complaining of rheumatic and gastric pains.

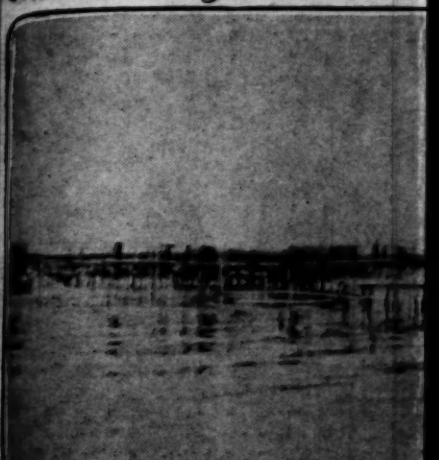
Always Something of Interest.

And so day after day the voyage

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINETEEN)



The ruins of Angkor Wat.



A fisherman's hut on the Great Lakes.



Rev of five Cambodian Boys. Ray, background.



Sampans for our native ser

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership in the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his

from Iowa. Asst. Atty. Gen. Kemp and a stenographer accompany Judge Sullivan on his Los Angeles trip. After closing up business here the party will go to San Francisco.

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nia Feder closed at A Santa Barlow y the wrong

Cambodia.

Scenes Incident to a Trip Through Cambodia.



In the submerged forest.



The author in a rickshaw at Saigon.



The ruins of Angkor-Vat.



A fisherman's hut on the Great Lakes.



Roy Gallagher and the author. Starting for Angkor.



Five of five Cambodian Boys. Roy, Gallagher in background.



On Siem-Reap River.



Sampans for our native servants.



Skirting the submerged forest.

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Lovers: Classified Advertising.
PART V.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Re-

agination of the Carsonites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

**FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT;
"UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.**

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyne and Davine.

Good Short Stories

Compiled for the Times.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered From Many Sources.

A Transplant

FUNERALS.

LE MIS' SPURGEON" was a trifle more cantankerous than usual. Minerva, her daughter, was late getting home from a funeral, and the old woman resented this treatment bitterly, for, like the Father of her Country in War, she was wont to be first at funerals. Being compelled to receive the news second-hand of itself bad enough, but to have to wait for it added insult to injury, as any fair-minded person will admit. Rheumatism laid its withering finger on her, and from her rawhide bottom rocker she ruled her household. Her favorite pastime was visiting the West, its climate, its people, its customs, and everything thereunto appertaining. These tirades were supplemented by a gloria sung before the altar of "back yander," where every prospect pleased and not even man was vile. Deftly snaking a live coal from the fireplace with a skinny finger and depositing it in her cornucopia pipe, she settled back and cleared her decks for action. "I can't help it, Mr. Frohman," she said, "I can't see what makes 'Nerve' so late, and me a-settin' here all crippled up. 'Pears she's fell into the shifless ways of these here Western wimmen, and I 'most showed her would when we up and left back yander. I told Spurgeon as much. There goes my Plumtree; law sakes, she's got on that old purple dress she's wore to ever 'sence we bin here. It don't show proper respect to the dead. Guess I'll call her in 'Nerve may have went gallivantin' off somewheres, and I'm dyin' to hear the particulars. The old woman's a terrible one to talk, and the wust gossip ever was, but I'll out the leadin' facts." "Howdy, Mis' Plum, come in and rest a spell. Oh, don't stay out thar by the gate, on this cheer, and here's a turkey wing, warm for April. I was jist medicatin' you come along to the fun'. You know I'm not one to talk much, but I do a little of thinkin'. What do you think of the

Oddities of the Island of Jersey.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE SEVEN.)

by self requiring that if the King should visit the island the lord of the manor must go into the sea to meet him until the King should reach to the girths of his horse. Another manor, that of St. Ouen, boasts the remarkable case of a great estate to which there are no deeds, it having been left the family of the Carterets since time, about a thousand years ago, when was granted by the Norman duke to the Count de St. Ouen. It was one of these Carterets—the same Sir George referred to—who in 1649 received from Prince Charles, afterward Charles II, a grant of a "Island and adjacent islets in America" to be called New Jersey, and held at annual rent of six pounds to the crown. Appears again in 1663 as one of the Carters of Carolina, and finally disappears fifteen years later, when he ended in London a long career of picturesque wickedness. One of the smaller properties paid of a dozen butterflies; another of a dozen, tall specified to be at least an inch long; another of eighteen eels; and yet another of a chaplet of roses, the wreath to be thick as a man's head or arm. Such are some of the odd things of Jersey. Now let me describe a walk through one of its beauties. Taking the little railway to the pretty town of St. Aubyn, four miles west of St. Heller's, I tramped from the village of St. Brelade. The way through a deep lane, with banks fifteen feet high, lined with ivy, buttercups, anemones, and violets, and topped with tall that leaned together overhead, making a green tunnel. Emerging from this, upon the open road, hard, white and smooth, bordered with gorse, that most gloomy of English wild flowers. On either stretched rich brown fields; and in one a peasant woman, barefooted, massive, who with bent head toiled slowly side to side of the wide expanse, drawing a great stone roller. Overhead was a brilliant cascade of the song of the skylark, and out of it came raining like a scene quite worthy of the somber genius of Millet. To the left lay the sea, a deep purple and here and there of the rocky coast

THE Panshanger Madonna of Raphael has been purchased by P. A. B. Widener for \$700,000. Of this picture George B. Luks, the well-known New York artist, told a story yesterday. "A friend of mine in Washington Square," he said, "was showing his canvases to a lady from Wawa. "And here, madam," says he, "is an exact copy of the Panshanger Raphael, which Mr. Widener has just bought for \$700,000. And all I ask for it is a \$5 bill. "What's the cause of the difference in price?" said the lady from Wawa. "Competition, ma'am," said the artist. "The business isn't what it used to be." [Exchange.

The Right Store.

THE talk topic turned to the natives of the clover zone the other night, when Congressman Joseph T. Johnson of South Dakota became reminiscent along that line. Some time ago, he said, Uncle Hiram, who lived about five miles farther out than the Cross Roads, went to the county seat to buy some tarred rope and to get wise upon the politics of the day. Finally Hiram became hungry and rambled into the nearest store. "Say, little gal," said he, addressing a pretty young saleswoman, "jes' gimme ten cents' worth o' dried beef an' crackers." "You have evidently made a mistake, sir," was the smiling response of the saleswoman. "This is a dry goods store." "Then I'm in the right paw, all right," promptly rejoined Uncle Hiram. "If there's anything drier than dried beef an' crackers I hain't never yet chewed on 'em." [Philadelphia Telegraph.

Smoke Nuisance.

THE family doctor was paying a semi-social, semi-official visit. As he took a leisurely departure he paused to discuss with Margaret's mother the general health conditions of the city. "We're not so badly off—comparatively, that is," he said. "For one thing, there are only two uncontrolled, unmitigated smoke nuisances in the town." From the sofa in the corner Margaret spoke: "Yes, doctor, I know," said she. "Papa and Uncle Jim." [The Delineator.

Stubbornness of Pat.

PATRICK O'ROURKE had the misfortune one day of falling from the second story of a house just being completed. Mike Flaherty, the foreman, saw him fall and immediately called an ambulance, which in due course of time arrived. The surgeon gave one glance toward the still form and said: "He's dead." Pat, who was coming to, heard him and, rising to a sitting posture, replied: "You're a liar! I ain't!" Mike was standing close by, and took hold of Pat, gently saying: "Lay down, Pat, the doctor knows better." [National Food Magazine.

Why He Left.

"SO YOU have no references?" said Farmer Giles to the boy who offered himself as a farm hand. "No, sir," said the youngster. "But the reason is that I left without asking for one. You see, when I had been there a month a cow died, and we had to eat it. Some weeks afterward a pig died, and—would you believe it?—we had to eat that. Well, two days ago the old woman died, and so I hopped it!" [London Tid-Bits.

The Poet's Dream.

A PROPOS of Marshall B. Kernochan, who makes \$30 a year by writing music, a magazine poet said: "To make \$30 a year out of music is pretty good. It's as much as I, a successful poet, make out of verse. "When they see my poetry in all the magazines people think that I live at the

Rita-Carlton. Alas, they don't know the magazine poetry rates. "A young lady said to me the other day: "I like your poetry so much. I have often heard the expression—beautiful as a poet's dream. Tell me, what are poets' dreams like? "Well, my dear young lady," I replied, "mine are usually about three square meals a day, clean linen and an occasional five-cent cigar." [Washington Star.

Not That Kind of an Officer.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD, Chief of Staff of the United States army, has had many expressions of admiration voiced as to his personal appearance. It remained, however, for a humble maid servant to apotheosize his looks. A young girl—who, knowing the general, worships him as her hero—always keeps a photograph of him in uniform on her dressing table. One day, entering her bedroom suddenly, she chanced upon her newly acquired maid, who stood agape, with gleaming eyes, holding the photograph in her hand. Startled into speech, the servant asked: "What's he, miss?" "He's an officer, Norah." The young mistress deemed that answer sufficient. "Gee, miss," was the breathless comment, as the maid put down the picture lingeringly, "but ain't he the sweet-looking cop!" [Neale's Monthly.

There, Take That.

"WE DO our best to serve the public," the proprietor of the corner drug store told us, "but we can't please everybody, try as we may. "A few minutes ago, two young women swept into this place and demanded to look at our directory. I showed them where to find it. In a few minutes I heard one of them say: "Why, her name isn't in this directory! Did you ever hear of the like?" "Then the ladies approached me haughtily. "Can you tell us if there is a first-class drug store in this vicinity?" asked the spokeswoman. "We wish to consult their directory." [New York Globe.

The Great Leveler.

A WELL-KNOWN New York millionaire and his wife went to a trottery one afternoon with the idea of doing a little incognito dancing. One of the professional partners approached. "May I have the pleasure?" he said. The lady was gracious and they whirled off into a lively one-step. When the number was over the rich man's wife complimented the professional on his dancing. "Thank you, Mrs. Blank," he murmured, calling her by her real name. The husband pricked up his ears. "How the deuce did you know who we were?" he asked. "Why, don't you remember me?" said the professional cavalier, straightening his beautifully tailored figure. "I was your chauffeur two years ago." [Boston Advertiser.

A Slight Mistake.

THE man from Australia was making his first tour of this country. He turned to the stranger who sat opposite him in the passenger coach. "Who is that important-looking gentleman in the magnificent uniform?" asked the man from Australia. "He is the conductor," replied the stranger. "He runs the train." "Ah," exclaimed the man from Australia. "My mistake. I thought he owned it." [Cincinnati Enquirer.

Catering to All.

A BOSTON merchant tells of an old grocer in Massachusetts who was about as "stuck" an article as one would care to meet. "One day," says the Bostonian, "I stopped before his shop and looked curiously at a

long line of barrels of apples, some marked with an 'A,' some marked with a 'Z.' "What is the meaning of these markings?" I asked. "The barrels seem to contain the same kind of apples." "They are same kind, son," the old gentleman replied, "but some customers want a barrel opened at the top and some at the bottom." [New York Times.

Reversing the Code.

"WHAT do you mane by writing me that my Jimmie can't pass into the next grade?" stormed an irate female, bursting into the principal's room. "An' after him doin' such grand work all the year." "Why, Mrs. Flaherty," replied the teacher, "you must know better than that. I've sent you his report cards every month and you know that his marks have been nearly all 'Ds.' " "Indade they have, and yit you say he can't pass. I don't understand it, mum." "I am afraid you don't understand our system of marking. D means deficient, you know." "Sure, I don't know phat that may be, mum, but Jimmie told me all about the letters. Sure 'D' is dandy, 'C' is corking, 'B' is bum, an' 'A' is awful—an' he's got 'Cs' an' 'Ds' ivery month." [Harper's Monthly.

Willie Obeyed.

WILLIE was struggling through the story in his reading lesson. "No," said the captain," he read, "it was not a sloop. It was a larger vessel. By the rig I judged her to be a-a-a-a-a." The word was new to him. "Barque," supplied the teacher. Still Willie hesitated. "Barque," repeated the teacher, this time sharply. Willie looked as though he had not heard aright. Then, with an apprehensive glance around the class, he shouted: "Bow-wow!" [Detroit Free Press.

Would Need It.

MISS MARY MORAN, the English actress, tells of an incident that occurred when she was playing Belle, the wicked lady in R. C. Carton's play, "The Tree of Knowledge," to a holiday audience. At the end of the fourth act Belle leaves her husband and goes away with the villain of the piece. In a moment of remorse she bends over her sleeping husband, kisses him, and, taking from her neck his mother's chain, she places it beside him, remarking as she exits: "The best and the worst of us are fools." On this particular occasion the clasp of the chain refused to unclasp. Twice she tried to remove it, when a voice from the gallery exclaimed: "Keep it, Belle. You'll want something to pawn if you're going to skip with that other bloke!" [Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Christmas Feeling.

"OH, MR. FIPPERLEY," she exclaimed, soulfully, "have you ever felt a dim, uneasy sense of oppression as if the mere weight of life were a burden too heavy to be borne by the chained spirit panting with psychic longing to be free?" "I invariably have such a feeling at Christmas time," was the callous response; "but hitherto I have attributed it to pudding!" [San Francisco Star.

The Incredulity of Logan.

THOMAS C. LOGAN of Philadelphia, is sometimes pessimistic about things in general and always particular about what he eats. One day he went into a restaurant in Chicago, and, after scanning the menu, said to the waiter: "I see here you have some calf's heart." "Yes, sir," agreed the waiter. "Well, how about that?" pursued Logan. "Is it tender?" "Yes, sir," the waiter assured him. "Then," ordered Logan, "bring it to me. If there is in this world such a thing as a

tender heart, I want it." [Popular Magazine.

Never Again.

A MUNCIE man, who had been with a friend that he was being treated by a certain physician. "Don't you know," said the friend, "that doctor allows all his patients to have his hands?" "Well, if he lets me die on his hands, never patronize him again!" replied the other, indignantly. [Indianapolis News.

Would Do Just as Well.

A N orchestra leader was working a new musical play at rehearsal. Charles Frohman, the theatrical manager, said: "That's too loud," interrupted Mr. man. "I can't help it, Mr. Frohman," replied the leader; "it calls for forte." "All the same," answered the manager, "make it thirty-five." [Sphere.

Removing the Evidence.

"GEORGE, what are you burning?" Gase asked, going to the grate and peering over his shoulder. "The letters I wrote you before we married." "You heartless wretch! I wonder men are so devoid of sentiment?" "I am doing it in your interest. I'm trying to fix things so that when nobody can dispute my good will on ground of insanity." [Tit-Bits.

In the Minister's Family.

SHE was the youngest of eight children in a minister's family, and as she was not large, she already had learned there were many things the family not have. One day her father told her she had a new baby sister. "Well, papa," she said bravely, "it's all right, but it seems to me there's a lot of things we needed more." [The Mail.

The Broken Engagement.

HE HAD been telling of his engagement to a belle of the town, but no one had taken it seriously. One day he gave out that he had broken his engagement. "So you really broke the engagement?" he was asked. "That's what I did," he boasted. "Dear me, tell us why you were so one of his hearers begged. "Well, it's like this," explained "Hattie told me she wouldn't marry I ain't goin' to be engaged to any more won't marry me!" [Lippincott's.

Shiftless Religion.

OLD Mammy Mary Persimmon one day on the village lawyer. "Well, old lady," he said, "what do you want?" "Ah wants to divo'ce mah husband, Aunt Mary. "Divorce your Uncle Bill?" cried the lawyer. "Good gracious, why?" "Bekase he's done got religion, dat said Aunt Mary; 'an' we ain't had a on de table fo' six weeks." [Ochs.

Wanted Something Milder.

A COLORED man brought his wife to a dentist one morning to have a tooth extracted. The dentist proposed giving the woman gas. The negro worried. "Is dat necessary, sah?" he asked. "Well, it would be much better your wife," replied the dentist; "she is a bad one and will be somewhat full, I am afraid." "I see, sah," said the colored man, "couldn't you gib her suffin' a little gas, doctor? Couldn't you gib her line?" [San Francisco Star.

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership in the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his

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FUNERALS.

...ies, and out of it came raining
...a brilliant cascade the song of the
...I was a scene quite worthy of the
...umber genius of Millet.
...the left lay the sea, a deep purple-
...and here and there off the rocky coast

"Me and the other wimmin, they was two or three others most generally always got thar along of me, would wash the deceased and tie up the hands with ribbons. Then we fell to and made a shroud and set up with the corp' that night. And besides the owdaciousness of impertin' a undertaker to 'tend to the las' solemn rites, I'll be switched, Mis' Plumtree, if they didn't hev him bring along a shroud, a boughen shroud with lace on to it. Now what do you think of that among civilized human bein's? Why, it'll rob fun's of all the pleas'-solemnness if they

"Yes, I know she married agin in three months, but she was in dead earnest for the time bein'. The hull kit and bilin' of 'em carried on turrible. You could a heard 'em a mile. The choir sung 'Sleepin Jesus' and 'Sister, Thou Art Mild and Lovely.' I ast Susan Blake why they sung that to a man's buryin', and she said they could sing that tune better'n most anything else.

"The style to have the doin's at the house? 'Shucks! I never heerd of such a thing back ander. It's the fust fun' I've missed watchin' acrost the street that, and if they

"Stopped to the store to git caliker to set the hen and chickens quilt together, did ye? Did ye chew a piece before you boughten it? I'll 'low it fades like all possessed. . . . Thought I'd like to hear about the fun? No, some folks is cur'us about such things, but I never was. We-alls was brung up different from that. Step around lively now and git yore paw's supper—he'll be comin' in dreckly, and hongry as a houn' dog. That ole Mis' Plumtree's got a tongue like a whipporwill. Lay my pipe up thar on the mantelpiece. I was listenin' to her, and it jis nachelly flickered out."

On the left lay the sea, a deep purple
and here and there off the rocky coast

The time had passed quickly, and it was already dark. But here was one plain, modest stone that delayed me to decipher its

The Christian Herald:] The largest
use farm in the world is owned by William
Firke at Mansfield, Ill. Many of the
are injured on their way to the farm,
and a few others have the customary ailments
of the tribe. "More than half of them
saved by the attention which is given in
hospital," states Mr. Firke, who believes
a hospital is a real necessity in the mod-

[London Chronicle:] The Afghan who adopts western clothes seems often to be content with the coat and not to worry about the trousers. It is otherwise, according to Audley Kidd in "The Essential Kafir," with the young man returning to his kraal from Johannesburg. Old trousers particularly appeal to his imagination, and the more different the better, especially if they differ widely from the main pattern, while loud necks are tremendously popular. The Kafir's way with a waistcoat is also described by Mr. Kidd. First, he tries to put his head through one of the armholes, but usually, finding that impossible even with the help of pushing from the rear by his little brother, he uses the waistcoat as trousers thrusting his legs through the holes and tucking it up behind. A piece of grass tied as braces completes the outfit.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine. public buildings centering about | The method whereby the alleged

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lower at reduced price
this variety we ever

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n St., Los Angeles.

a Sour Orange
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For Daughter and Maid.

HARMONIOUS DECORATIONS.

Paper Out of Tone.

[Washington Herald:] When the wall paper coloring does not harmonize with the furniture, an expedient thing to do is to wash over the offending paper with a solution of the kalsomine finishes in a warm water. If one is combining with bright-hued wall paper, a medium depth of color, such as a medium golden brown, if rugs and draperies are of deeper reds and blues.

An interesting color scheme can be arranged by making the wall a mulberry, if the carpet shows a predominance of deep blue. A touch of chints in blue and mulberry for curtains or cushions and a chair cloth covered in plain blue. Blue china, like Chinese or Nankin, looks well in this connection and it is one of the few combinations that look well with golden oak, although the darker the oak is much better taste.

of Lavender and Yellow.

When making over a wall paper with ka, it is not formidable, but it might find its way from the professional decorator, necessary only that the paper on the wall be fine and smooth. A blistered place is a fresh place pasted on. The preparation that come are accompanied with directions for mixing and applying, so that it may be done by some one at home. The paper the better the result. The pattern of the paper shows through, giving a pleasing diversity of surface. One thing to avoid is the choice of a paper or yellow, as they require a suggestion of texture or luster and would look well with a flat-toned finish.

CARE OF GLOVES.

When Very Soiled.

[Chicago Inter Ocean:] Put one glove in a bowl. Apply strong lather made of soap and fresh milk and use a soft brush to clean the glove; keep the brush toward the ends of the fingers. As the dirt disappears, then take a soft towel and dab the glove till the water is removed. Take the glove from the bowl and lay it flat to dry. Place the other glove through one of the buttons of the glove up in a warm place where there is a current of air. When dry the glove will have regained their color and will be smooth and soft.

Apply Soiled.

A teaspoonful of powdered French chalk to the gloves on the hands and rub on the palm of one glove, and rub the fingers together as if washing hands. Take off the gloves without using soap, and lay them aside for a few minutes, then put them on, and clap the gloves with a clean cloth. The gloves will act nearly as well.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

[Los Angeles News:] To drive a nail through a wall without injury to the wall, first wet the wall. This will prevent the nail from splitting the wall.

When a soft surface to oilcloth, and to increase its length of serviceable life, lay a layer of sawdust on the floor beneath it.

When broad boards a good color rub with half a lemon; then wash with water and stand them in the sun to dry.

When the corners from wearing on the paste at each corner on the wall a square of cotton before putting the cloth on the table.

When the greasy-looking marks on the head rests of leather chairs are as follows: Boil half a pint of water until nearly cold; then add a half-pint of vinegar. Stir until mixed; then bottle, and it is ready to use. Rub a few drops on a flannel and soft dusters. This will thoroughly clean all leather.

REVIVING OLD HATS.

For the White Ones.

[Los Angeles Press:] To clean a white hat, put it in a jam pot with flour, and put it in until it is quite hot. Then remove the white flannel, rub the hot flour very thoroughly, and dust it

off with a perfectly clean brush or a white cloth. The hat will be as new.

White straw hats can be cleaned, and the sunburn removed, as follows: Warm a lemon, squeeze it into a saucer, and add a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur. Brush this well on the hat, rinse several times in cold water, wipe with a dry cloth, and finally dry in the shade. That hat will be as white as when you bought it.

Oil Black Straw.

Black chip hats, as a rule, only need oiling. Use a little sweet oil, and rub it off with a piece of black velvet.

Black straw hats, if faded, should be treated as follows: Get a piece of good black sealing wax (half ounce,) powder it, and add to it two ounces of pure spirits of wine.

Stand the bottle near the fire until the wax is quite dissolved, then brush it on the hat with a toothbrush. Do this near a fire. The hat will be quite stiff and glossy.

THE SEWING BASKET

To Secure Buttons.

[Tit-Bits:] When you want to sew buttons on your boys' waistcoats, trousers, coats, or underwear, follow these directions and you will never have to re-sew those buttons: Place your button; take a hairpin (a strong one) and lay across the button, then sew over hairpin. When you have put as much thread through the eyes as they will hold, withdraw the hairpin; push the needle through near the button, pull the button up, and wrap the thread several times round between the button and goods; fasten on underside, and your button will stay on until the garment is worn out.

Chiffon Instead of Ribbon.

[Baltimore American:] In place of the ribbon beading or ribbon shoulder straps, which are apt to spoil the line of the shoulder when seen through a filmy blouse or evening bodice, sew in strips of double flesh-colored chiffon, sloping them out on each side where they are sewed on to the corset cover.

This gives firmer support to the corset cover than a piece of ribbon, and is also invisible. It is possible to match your skin exactly. There are pink, white and ivory tints or flesh color to suit all.

LITTLE HOME INVENTIONS.

Handy Medicine Cabinet.

[Philadelphia Telegraph:] Ask your grocer for an empty orange box; use short piece of wire for hanger with ends twisted through two screw eyes screwed in each side of one end of the box and one inch from the edge. On a stout nail hang in bedroom or kitchen. You will find you have three nice shelves to place your bottles on.

Make a cretonne curtain all around it and you have a very cheap, neat cabinet on which to store your medicine bottles or toilet articles.

Making a Box Couch.

A most convenient device is a box couch made of a large wooden box about 7 feet in length, 3 feet wide and about 3 feet deep. To this is a hinged top. Cover the box with a bright figured durable cretonne. On the lid fit and securely fasten a lightweight hair mattress, also covered the same as the box. Let it be each child's duty to pick off everything from the floor and put it away inside the box in an orderly manner. Upon this same couch place a number of pillows of bright cretonne and denims, and there you have a pretty and useful couch.

LAUNDRY NOTES.

Home-made Iron Holder.

[Dallas News:] Many housewives prefer to make their own holders, as they can use leather linings which are better than they can buy. When an old pair of shoes with a soft leather top are pretty well worn never throw them away, as they make a splendid lining for the iron holder. Leather is not a transmitter of heat, therefore such a holder is a splendid protection to the hands. Some housekeepers, when in making a holder of this sort, take crumpled newspaper, fold it into shape and sew the leather about it, whipping down the edges. The corners should be rounded off, as there is less danger of their catching fire or getting into

things. It requires but little time to make such holders, but the return in time-saving and protection to the hands certainly makes it worth while to try them. The housewife who has once used them will never fail to keep on using them.

HEARTSEASE.

Make Work Aid Beauty.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] The woman who "hates" her work wears out her nerves and disposition.

She performs her tasks with teeth clenched.

She becomes hostile at the need of any extra effort.

She "stumps" mentally and physically.

She works only to get through.

Her ill nature shows ultimately in wrinkles and spoiled personality.

Learn to make a difference between "system" and "routine."

Monotony is deadly.

It causes the muscles to relax and dulls the spirit.

Keep up a feeling of good will toward work as well as play.

You will enjoy each better for having had the enjoyment of the other.

Do with a will what your hands or your brains find to do.

Put snap and vigor into your work.

Half-heartedness is the sign of a weak will.

Keep yourself in hand.

Never let nerves and muscles become tense.

Do what you have to do, and finish up each task.

My Creed.

Faith that today's deep sorrow,

Sore though the heart may be,

Changed shall be on the morrow

As the tide is turned at sea.

Hope that the joy of living

May come to the burdened soul,

And peace of God's own giving

The broken heart make whole.

Love so serene in its beauty

May enter the open door,

And, strengthening the chords of duty,

Dwell there in peace evermore.

—[A. L. Johnson, in the Outlook.

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

Have You Seen Our New Nursery Salesyard?

It is a place where any grower will enjoy a half hour looking around, whether he wants to buy or not.

Our tremendous buying power places us in a position to offer the choicest stocks at most attractive prices.

Now is the time to plant evergreen trees and shrubs—write for quotations.

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CLAREMONT NURSERIES

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"Wonderful Skin Cleanser"

Miss Ruth Stonehouse,

Star of the Easany Films,

writes us as follows:

"I am a constant and delighted user of Sempre Giovine. There is nothing like it to refresh the skin and to free the pores of their over-laden dirt. It is indeed a wonderful skin cleanser."

SOAP and water does not clean your skin thoroughly. It cannot reach the dust and grime that lies deeply buried in the skin. But there is a wonderful skin cleanser that takes out every speck of clinging dirt—clears the complexion—brings color to the cheek—refreshes the skin.

Sempre Giovine

Pronounced SEM-PRAY JO-VE-NAY—Meaning "Always Young"

It is this marvellously efficient skin cleanser. It is a fragrant compound of beauty making ingredients. It positively will not dry the skin or cause the growth of hair. For 25 years it has been the choice of beautiful women.

Comes in Cake Form

It is the only skin cleanser that comes in this convenient and economical cake form. Saves wasteful dipping of the fingers into a jar. Needs but to be rubbed on and rubbed off. All the impurities in your skin come out with it. Does not crumble on the face.

Ask Your Druggist

Go to your druggist or department store today and ask about this wonderful skin cleanser, Sempre Giovine. You have never used anything like it before. You will be astonished and delighted with results.

Ask your druggist about it TODAY. Manufactured by Marrietta Stanley Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Complexion Cake

17

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The Complexion Cake

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FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT;

"UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine.

public buildings centering about. The method whereby the alleged

agitation of the Carsonites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that

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Care of Growing Chicks Important.

By J. Harry Wolsieffer.

Some Precautions.

THINGS TO AVOID IN RAISING LARGE OR SMALL FLOCKS.

[Don't condemn your eggs or the breeding, simply because your young chicks don't mature properly.]

The fault is probably in your own camp, due to carelessness, neglect or ignorance. Make sure the incubator is run properly, or that your brooder is adequately ventilated, correctly heated and kept clean. Watch the kind of feed you are giving and a score of other things necessary for success. Read the following article carefully and get some expert advice.

The Red Pile Game Bantams shown here-with are worth while knowing something about.]

MANY poultry raisers condemn the breeder from whom they purchase hatching eggs or, perhaps, day-old chicks, because of the fact that when reaching maturity the fowls do not attain standard size or are below normal weight and that of the parent stock. In many cases eggs or chicks from the stock of high-grade breeders purchased at good prices seem but commonplace, and this is due very largely to the fact that they were not properly grown, although seldom will beginners or even those who are experienced, admit that they have neglected anything in the proper growing of the chick.

Even among more experienced poultry raisers every now and then circumstances arise over which they had or had not control, which cause setbacks in the growing of chicks. They can be due to many causes. The battle of successfully rearing chicks is not over after they have passed the ten-day period in winter, but care and good management must be continued from then until the chicks are fully matured and beyond.

The chicks hatched should be from good strong parents, properly incubated and brooded, for if any neglect has occurred in the breeding pen, or the eggs have not been properly incubated or brooded, then no amount of care or management can overbalance these faults. Faulty breeding means fowls that are not vigorous. Feed the hens a proper ration that is best adapted to the producing of a normal (not forced) output of fertile eggs.

The eggs as gathered should be properly kept in a temperature of from 45 to 60 degrees and kept in a place free from strong draughts. Proper incubation means the maintenance of an even temperature in the machine of 102½ to 103 deg., the full twenty-one days; the providing of the proper amount of moisture and fresh air, the proper and careful turning of the eggs and allowing the right amount of cooling.

Temperature Must Be Regular.

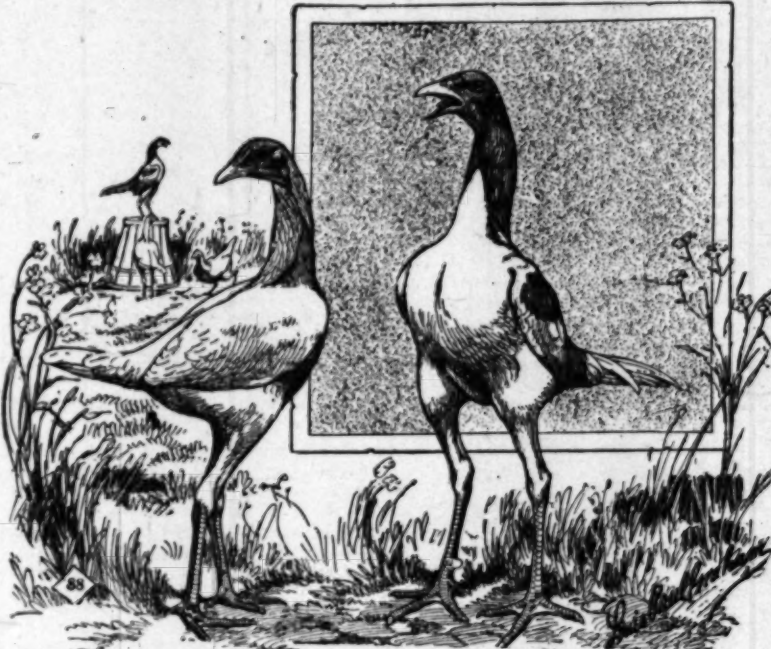
Any incubator run one day at 90 degrees, the next day at 104 or 105 degrees, will hatch the chicks, but it will not produce the even hatch or will not hatch all the chicks healthy and strong.

Then comes the brooding. If the chicks are not put in a brooder so constructed that it can maintain a heat of 100 to 95 degrees during the first ten days, chilled chicks are the result. Or the brooder may be so constructed as not to give the proper amount of fresh air. Again, the brooder may be a good one, and the operator may be to blame in running it improperly. While great improvements have been made in incubator and brooder construction within the past few years, the apparatus is not yet self-regulating and cannot run for any considerable length of time without the use of brains behind it. Consequently, the breeder of high-grade hatching eggs or day-old chicks very often gets the blame for faults that should be laid to the purchaser of the eggs or chicks instead of the breeder.

Don't Crowd Brooders.

The results obtained by poultry keepers are often wonderful, considering the abuse the eggs or chicks have been subjected to. In the smaller flocks the usual number of chicks should never be more than fifty, but, as a rule, the beginner crowds in double that number, and while this may be all right for the first ten days when the chicks are small and are not consuming so much fresh air,

Popular Breed of Small Game.



RED PILE GAME BANTAMS.

Game fowls were formerly the most popular breed of fowl in England, and Bantams naturally were widely cultivated. Sixty years ago the Game Bantam was short-legged, loose-feathered, with drooping wings and a large-spread tail. From that time, great advances have been made in their breeding and they show better quality than the large Game. In fact, there are many American and Canadian fanciers devoting their energies exclusively to Game Bantams. They are exclusively a fanciers' fowl. The carcasses and eggs are unsalable on account of size, though the eggs are believed by some to be exceptionally nutritious.

They are bred for the pleasure of the

work and amusement in rearing, furnishing a diversion for children, who make pets of them. Some get satisfaction out of breeding them for shows, especially country fairs.

The Red Pile Game Bantam is one of the handsomest varieties, the color of the male being white, excepting the head, neck, back, top of wings and secondary flight feathers, which are red. The female is white, except the breast, which is salmon red, and the neck, where the feathers are edged with lemon-yellow. Legs, feet and back of both sexes are yellow. The males must have the comb and wattles cut off, or "dubbed," with small scissors, an operation requiring some skill.

after that period they grow very rapidly, and overcrowd their quarters.

The result is that at night they do not get the proper amount of fresh air; second, they have not the proper amount of floor space and, while they have made a good growth up to ten days or two weeks, from that time on they drag along—many falling by the way-side. The poultry raiser should always remember, and this holds good in all livestock or plant life, that every time the growth is checked, it takes that much longer for it to mature, and a number of these chicks—due to mismanagement—will never attain their full size.

This means, in the case of broilers, a delay of several weeks in getting them to a marketable size; it means perhaps a month or more for the first egg, which if many fowls are kept, amounts to a considerable loss. It means underweight in the showroom, and any lack of proper growth means the lack of perfect shape in the breed.

Many a beginner who purchased the eggs or chicks of some noted breeder who has won at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, could produce just as good specimens as the breeder who sold him the eggs, if he knew how to raise them.

In other words, it is all in the proper growing of the stock, and while the beginner can, he seldom does grow stock in the way it should be grown. Poultry raisers hate to think that the poultry have lice, but in the majority of cases where trouble appears in the growing flock, it can be traced to lice, though every other ailment and cause is looked for first.

Must Prevent Lice.

Buildings can be brand-new, but if a fight is not made against vermin, lice will soon be found. Sparrows, one of the poultry raisers' greatest pests, are carriers of lice and disease, and are frequently the cause of losses among the incubator and brooder-hatched chick if neglected.

Crowding is another evil that is indulged in by even many of the more experienced

poultry raisers who know better, but circumstances, such as large hatches and the lack of buildings and colony-houses, compel them to take a chance.

This being the age of big things, the poultry raiser, too, hatches and attempts to rear more than the plant capacity. Generally one incubator is purchased and with it only one brooder, where two should be obtained;

one or two colony-houses are purchased, where double that number should be ready to receive the chicks.

The writer in the past has lost money in trying to house 100 chicks, but fifty should have gone, than most any one cause; not in the heavy rate, but in the lack of size and the maturity so essential to obtain a greater egg yield or to produce good stock.

Another thing to be avoided is the mixing of different ages together; chicks and four weeks old should never be in a flock of growing chicks eight weeks of age, or placed among the fowls. This means extra housing and feeding, but it always means extra dollars made the most out of poultry there is one right way, and that is the proper way.

Feed plays an important part, and the chicks have passed the danger ten days to three weeks, it is false to slight the feed bill. This does not mean that feed should be wasted, as happens in many cases, but the growing stock always have plenty of good, whole food, and where good hoppers are the dry mash but little need be. They should be fed morning and night the grain they will clean up. A range one will find that they will eat little the early part of the morning, ring to roam the fields in search of bugs and worms—but are ready for a feed in the late morning at 10 or 11.

Where the growing chicks are to yards devoid of vegetation, grass must be supplied in some form. Broilers for the market are to be much less corn than is generally should be fed in the grain. A better can be made up of frame-growing such as oats, wheat and barley—and dry mash, bran, middlings, ground beef scraps and from 10 to 15 per high-grade beef scraps added to pounds of the mash.

The pullets or cockerels kept over never be forced, but should make

Hauser's Organic Fertilizer

HIGH GRADE Ground Tankage—Dried Blood. Fine Blood Meal—Bone Meal. Ground Sheep Manure. Commercial Fertilizer. Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid derived from organic sources only. Car Loads or Less. Write for prices. **HAUSER PACKING CO.** LOS ANGELES Broadway 5600.

Variety Makes Life

STEINMESCH CHICK FEED has the greatest variety of seeds which ever feed contains. Variety of seeds what the baby chick wants. It is healthier, stronger chicks than anything you can feed. You avoid sick chicks by feeding **STEINMESCH CHICK FEED**, 6 lbs. 25c. 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Aggeler & Musser Seed Co. 113 No. Main St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Free Book

giving a full account of hatching, rearing and caring for chickens, with tails of a Cornish Game Hen.

System of Feeding. Will be sent to you on application. **COULSON CO.** Box 1, Petaluma, Cal.

Devonshire's Earth

Only Stock and Poultry Mineral endorsed by eminent Agricultural Chemists. Indispensable for Stock and Poultry in confinement. Sold by Devonshire and Poultry Salts Co., 503 North Main St. Los Angeles and all dealers. Price

ready growth, so they will be in prime condition to lay—or, in the case of males, to service as breeders at the time of maturity. Copyright, 1914, by Eugene McGuckin Company.]

Scratchings



[New York Sun:] Nearly 7 per cent. of eggs packed in crates and shipped arrive at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the research laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. This means that on an average 34.96 eggs out of every thirty dozen packed and shipped arrive at the market as "cracks," "dents," "leakers" or "washers." These figures were obtained on an individual examination of 6000 eggs before and after shipment, and further general study of the condition of eggs shipped from thirty-six packing houses in the corn belt to ten different markets on the Eastern coast. These figures mean that in New York City alone 668,267 eggs annually arrive at the railroad and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Press:] There are very few poultry raisers who do not have some trouble with illness among the birds. Now then one will go for a long time and have any difficulty in this way, and again there will be one every little while. Sickness will come with chickens with people, and one must simply work keep the entire flock in good tone and from infection. Where one finds an sick chicken immediate measures should be taken to break up the trouble and prevent it from spreading. Every sick or ill bird should be removed from the flock and placed in a detention coop by itself; if have a small coop for this purpose you save yourself much loss sometime. Here a bird continues to go down hill treatment it is better to kill it and burn the carcass.

[Philadelphia Record:] It is not best to use pullets rapidly for egg production in early fall, but on the other hand the policy is to add gradually month by month to the richness of the rations given. This method prevents the early loss of the birds just at the time when they should be doing their best work in production. The dry mash recommended by the Maine station is composed of bran, corn meal, low grade flour and scrap. This for the first month, with slightly richer mash for the second month. For the third month a liberal quantity of linseed is added. This matter of feeding too early moult of the late hatched pullets is well worth consideration.

[Baltimore American:] During the fiscal year 1913 the United States exported 60,000 dozen eggs, representing 20,409,000 of whole eggs, valued at \$4,391, and \$68,854 worth of canned eggs and yolks. We also imported during the fiscal year 1913, 1,271,706 dozen eggs, 227,457 of yolks, 20,284 pounds dried eggs. The law was effective there were 1,700,000 of eggs imported into the United States, as compared with 1,370,000 dozen eggs during the entire preceding year. In 1913 amounted to 17,650,000, as against 19,000,000 in 1912.

[New York Sun:] In England they are quite a discussion on longer hours for laying hens and some very interesting arguments are being carried out. It is, of course, for one hen to lay two within a few hours of each other, just the same way as a hen may lay a double egg, which is caused in no other way on account of the overproductivity of the hen or the bird being fed on too forcing but to pretend to argue the point a hen will lay if kept under the rays of electric light three eggs every forty-eight hours is nonsense. Any one who has kept under the rays of electric light knows well that the birds will start to lay instantly, but there is no man yet can prove that he has produced even 100 per cent. or 10 per cent. more eggs in confinement. Sold by Devonshire and Poultry Salts Co., 503 North Main St. Los Angeles and all dealers. Price

JOINS CHAIN GANG. Richard Dexter exchanges his freedom for a membership in the chain gang for nine months because he failed to provide for his child. He blames his

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growth, so they will be in prime condition to lay—or, in the case of males, to be of service as breeders at the time of maturity.

Scratchings



[New York Sun:] Nearly 7 per cent. of the eggs packed in crates and shipped are found at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the food inspection laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. This means that on an average 3.5 million eggs out of every thirty dozen packed and shipped arrive at the market as "cracks," "dents," "leakers" or "rotters." These figures were obtained from an individual examination of 6000 eggs before and after shipment, and a further general study of the condition of eggs shipped from thirty-six packing houses in the corn belt to ten different points on the Eastern coast. These figures show that in New York City alone 1,000,000 eggs annually arrive at the rail and other terminals in bad condition.

[New York Press:] There are very few poultry raisers who do not have some trouble with illness among the birds. Now and then one will go for a long time and have any difficulty in this way, and then there will be one every little while. Sickness will come with chickens in a flock, and one must simply work to keep the entire flock in good tone and prevent infection. Where one finds an infected chicken immediate measures should be taken to break up the trouble and prevent it from spreading. Every sick or ill chicken should be removed from the flock and placed in a detention coop by itself; if it has a small coop for this purpose you save yourself much loss sometime. When a bird continues to go down hill and treatment it is better to kill it and bury the carcass.

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Makes Life

[CHICK FEED has been the subject of much discussion. Variety of seeds which are good for chickens. It makes a good feed. You avoid feeding STEINER'S 6 lbs. 25c. 100 lbs. 2.50. Musser Seed Co. No. Main St. Angeles, Cal.]

Free Book

giving a full account of hatching, raising and caring for chickens, with a list of a complete equipment. Write to you on application. LSON CO. Petaluma, Cal.

e's Earth

Poultry Mineral Food. Agricultural Chemical Stock and Poultry Food by Devonshire Co., 503 North Broadway, Los Angeles. Price 10c.

normal conditions during the summer months.

[Monthly Hints on Poultry:] If you feed mustard it should be fed in the mash mixture, at the rate of one heaping teaspoonful daily to each ten birds. The mustard should be thoroughly and evenly mixed with the ground grains in order that all birds may receive equal amounts. It is best to first mix the mustard with five times its bulk of the mash mixture, and this in turn with the balance of the mash. The mash may be fed either dry or moist. Mustard may be given throughout the year, or only during the cool season, as preferred. In some cases the amount is increased to one teaspoonful to seven or eight birds, especially where the larger varieties are kept.

[New York Press:] It is well to have the dropping boards as low as possible, and the perches not more than ten inches above the dropping boards. Many fowls become lame because of the constant strain in getting on and off the roosts, and many of them get bad cases of bumble feet from the same cause. Low dropping boards and roosts are better and usually can be made at less cost.

England's Smallest Church.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] Culbone Church, which among many others claims to be the smallest church in England, is situated on the coast of North Devon, not far from the picturesque little village of Porlock, and the church is so guarded by hills and woods that the sun's rays reach it only four months of the year. The building is but thirty-three feet long by twelve feet eight inches wide, and has a porch, nave, carved oak chancel screen and Norman font, an alabaster altar piece and a quaint high pew near the chancel, used by the family of Lord Lovelace, by whom the property is owned. The slanted chancel is lit by a tiny, square-headed, iron-barred window, the oldest feature in the church, being pre-Norman, and cut out of a single stone. It is amply large for the population, which is about thirty-five in a parish of only 1337 acres. In summer the church is crowded, owing to the influx of visitors from many parts of the world.

Criminals are Poor Soldiers.

[Indianapolis News:] Having closely observed, during the Tripoli campaign, the conduct of 225 soldiers who had been convicted of various crimes before the war, Dr. Consiglio, a prominent Italian surgeon, now makes known the result of his investigations. He finds that the worst criminals manifested aggressiveness toward their superior officers and were faint-hearted in battle. Some who had been driven to crime by the abuse of alcohol or had received disciplinary sentences distinguished themselves in actual fighting, but were unable to adapt themselves to regular warfare. He considers that the fittest soldier for modern campaign is the man who is a good citizen in time of peace.

When the Duchess Bathed.

[Indianapolis News:] Considerable pomp used to attend the entrance into the water of the Duchess de Berri, who nearly a hundred years ago first made sea bathing fashionable in France. When the Duchess went bathing at Dieppe her arrival at the beach was hailed with a salvo of artillery. The holder of the then newly-created post of "inspector des bains" had to be there to receive her, attired in a resplendent uniform, cocked hat and white gloves. This functionary led Her Royal Highness into the sea until the water reached his knees, when he retired with three profound reverences. The Duchess, who was an expert swimmer, then proceeded to enjoy herself.

The Loyal Irish Father.

[Century Magazine:] It is certain that no immigrant is more loyal to wife and child than the Irishman. Out of nearly 10,000 charity cases in which a wife was the head of the family, the greatest frequency of widowhood and the least frequency of desertion or separation is among the Irish. In only 18 per cent. of the Irish cases is the husband missing; whereas among the Hebrews, Slovaks, Lithuanians and Magyars he is missing in from 40 to 50 per cent. of the cases. But the sons of Irish, with that ready adaptation to surroundings characteristic of the Celt, desert their wives with just about the same frequency as men of pure American stock; namely, 36 per cent., or twice that of their fathers.

Aboard a Junk.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWELVE.)

ceeded, our laborious progress being less than twenty miles in every twenty-four hours. Although some might have complained of dull monotony, there was always something of interest to note and study. Bird life grew more numerous and more varied—jet-black and long-necked diving cormorants, flocks of giant pelicans skimming the waters, flights of wild ducks overhead uttering their clamorous call, hawks, eagles, cranes, kites, and among the trees, the inevitable and ubiquitous raucous-voiced crow.

Toward the headwaters of the lake preparations for the coming big harvest of fish were in evidence. At certain points considerable fleets of junks and sampans were assembled. We skirted one great bay that was already cut off from the main waters of the lake by a line of stakes and bamboo mats that must have been at least six miles long; every fish within that inclosure was a prisoner and doomed to capture within a week or two. Here myriads of birds were assembled in knowing expectancy.

Prudent Pirates.

There was something uncanny yet fascinating in the submerged forest. Here a sampan poled by two upright and almost nude figures was slowly and silently moving through the maze of tree branches. There, amidst a denser patch, could be glimpsed the fantastically decorated prow of a big Chinese junk, with eager dusky faces watching us through narrow apertures. Such a scene inevitably suggested pirates, and as we learned later from the French administrator at Angkor pirates there are on the Great Lakes; but they are wise in their generation, for never by any chance do they interfere with European travelers. A Cambodian crew and boat can disappear overnight without leaving a ripple on the waters, but a single white man missing would lead to serious complications.

Most of the time we were fighting a stiff head breeze, but occasionally, when a slant of wind favored, our junks would hoist sail. And oh! what a motley and fantastic array of sail cloth—on one boat a couple of old blankets, one white, the other blue, tied together; on another a ragged square of matting, perforated and gashed in a dozen places; on a third nothing more nor less than a big mosquito curtain appropriated from our bedding supplies and, despite its flimsy texture, holding the wind in really wonderful fashion. When the sails were filled and the waters merrily rippling against the prow, our boys would cease from their labors and come one by one into the tiny cabin for companionship and to satisfy their curiosity. They would sit around the curved floor, eagerly watching and conversing in subdued whispers. The pictures in the advertising section of a magazine would afford them occupation for an hour.

Then our meals were of endless interest to them—they would even drop their oars to be present at an informal midday luncheon. The opening of a can was a delight, the popping of a cork a sensation, and at the end both empty can and empty bottle would be carried off as valuable treasure trove. Fortunately, I happened to have with me a box of Burmese cheroots, black in color and portly in girth, strong as a smoke, but excellent to those accustomed to their flavor. After dinner I would distribute one apiece all around; each boy would reverently receive the gift with both palms uplifted and joined. I would recommend these cigars as the finest tipping currency in Cambodia, for we had only to watch the enjoyment with which they were consumed to realize that no coin of the realm could have given such intense satisfaction.

When Shaving Day Came.

But it was on the last day of our voyage that the boys had the time of their lives. We had been playing cards to while away an hour—the simple but absurdly-named game of "rum," the points of which these young Cambodians, in whose very blood runs the gambling spirit, had quickly grasped. They would watch the drawing of each card with bated breath, their eyes would flash when a sequence was thrown down, there would be excited murmurs of approval when a winner simply overwhelmed his opponents. The only thing they could not understand was that there were no stakes—a friendly game of chance was clearly outside the bounds of their comprehension, there was something lacking when at last the cards were put away and

none of us appeared to be a penny the richer or the poorer.

Well, on this particular afternoon it had been suggested that, in preparation for our landing on the morrow, we should indulge in a shave. We had certainly begun to look like a stubby bunch of hoboes. So valises were unlocked and appurtenances of the toilet produced—to the overwhelming wonder and admiration of our onlookers. We fell into the mood of the moment, and each and all of us went to the extreme limit of our resources, setting forth on the upended packing-case that served as dressing-table a truly formidable array of toilet requisites and luxuries—combs and brushes, safety razors, shaving sticks, tubes of soap, shaving brushes, bottles of bay rum and cologne water, a couple of mirrors, a shaving bowl, and, last of all, a big powder puff and box of powder, produced from the make-up box of our moving-picture comrade. In due course we proceeded with solemn faces to the work of lathering, and when finally the miniature lawn mowers, operating all together like a battery of harvesters in a wheat field, began their task and left broad, clean furrows on well-soaped cheeks and chins, astonishment overleaped the bounds of gentle courtesy, and those five Cambodians, belonging, be it remembered, to a beardless race, fairly jumped about and shouted in their excitement. Then came peals of laughter when the young actor, with imperturbable gravity, finally powdered his face and neck from brow to Adam's apple. Afraid no doubt lest uncontrollable merriment might be mistaken for rudeness, the spectators fled, and for an hour thereafter we could bear from the deck their animated chatter and subdued cacklings. But when we emerged from the cabin, clean-shaved and our own self-respect restored by a change of garments, the boys bowed lower than ever in respectful admiration.

By noontide next day we were in the Siem-Reap River, and an hour later there was a busy scene of debarkation at a little native village which supplied a swarm of deeply interested spectators, men, women, and children, the last-named clothed only in the modesty of unconscious nudity. Here twelve bullock carts were awaiting us, our retinue, and our baggage, and soon we were moving slowly in a long procession over marsh lands, through jungle growth, and past occasional patches of vividly green rice. After two hours of rude jolting we found ourselves on a good road in the straggling town of Siem-Reap, its thatched houses strung along both sides of the river, half-hidden amid clumps of coconut palms and banana trees. Curious and ingenious wheels were at work every fifty or 100 yards lifting water for irrigation purposes, while added picturesqueness was given to the scene by occasional pagodas showing through the foliage, the yellow robes of the Buddhist priests imparting vivid spots of color to the all-pervading greenery.

The sun had set when at last we reached the government rest-house. And there before us on an open plain, bathed in the purple haze of twilight, were the rounded and clustered towers, the terraced colonnades, the massive gateways of a mighty temple, half-ruined, desolate, sublime in the majesty of its silence and isolation.

Our pilgrimage was accomplished. We were at Angkor-Vat, the most stupendous edifice in stone ever erected by the hands of man.

(Copyright, 1914, by Edmund Mitchell.)

Real Shaves in India

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The natives of India go in a great deal for shaving, and do not confine themselves to merely shaving the chin, but on occasion will shave the eyebrows, as well, and in the case of certain rites and ceremonies, the head, too, is completely shaved.

No soap is used, but the beard is softened by being rubbed over with a little cold water. The razors employed are generally of native manufacture and have fixed handles that do not fold; moreover, they are very much heavier than those of European make. The strop consists of a small piece of leather the size of a man's palm, and is held in the open hand during stropping.

The recognized cost of a shave is 1 pice, which is the exact equivalent of 1 farthing. With western education, however, conditions are rapidly changing, and many native gentlemen now shave themselves. The advent of safety razors will doubtless do much toward breaking down prejudice among natives against shaving themselves.

FEAR DYNAMITE PLOT; "UNEMPLOYED" JAILED.

A SUSPECTED plot to blow up these were White, Coyle and Devine. The method whereby the alleged public buildings entering about the city was to be destroyed, the plot was to be carried out by the unemployed.

Henry Delaware Flood. In the Realm of Local Society. United-Town Society Notes. The Adventures of Kathlyn. Book Reviews: Literature Notes. Classified Advertising. Daily News: Fact and Comment.

PACIFIC SLOPE. Optimism prevailed at the meeting of the County Republican Central Committee held at... The impression must not be derived from these statements, however, that...

agitation of the Carsonites with an overweening estimate of their own military prowess, while appeals to religious bigotry have inflamed their passions. It is to be feared that the men who have fathered this movement have reared a child which may yet prove a troublesome and unruly heir.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE FIVE)

In 1843 foreign vessels entering any other California port than that of Monterey were boarded by the customs guard, and hurried to Monterey. And yet these other ports were persistently entered. A supercargo explained with gusto how a \$20,000 cargo had been landed near San Pedro, leaving \$1100

Nowhere perhaps is efficiency more rigidly demanded than on most of the railroads. An order just issued by the Erie is illustrative of the point. This order forbids the use of rolltop desks by any of the employees—all offices from the president's down and

An up-to-date treatise on this all-important subject. Whether you are a present or prospective irrigator you cannot afford to be without this booklet, which explains in detail the "Valve System"—or 20th Century Method of Irrigation. Write for the Brown Book today—it's free.

Kellar-Thomason Co.
"Originators of the Valve System of Irrigation"
1230 E. 28th St. Los Angeles, Cal.

of the Valve System of Irrigation
28th St. Los Angeles, Cal.

can make out to fly.
I work my very best,
to build a robin's nest.

W.C.T.

11. Mrs. Henry Delaware Flood.
12. In the Realm of Local Society.
13. Out-of-Town Society Notes.
14. The Adventures of Kathlyn.
15. Book Reviews: Literature Notes.

PART IV.

Products of the Poets and Humorists.

GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

Pity.

When I saw my lover's face;
I only knew our love was brief,
And while a windy grace
Was blowing like an autumn leaf.

Why I do not weep;
I think it strange that I can sing;
"Her love was scarcely deep
It has left so slight a sting."

When I saw my love, nor knew
In my heart's most secret place
That she had never seen God's face.
Who have never seen God's face.

Margaret's Singing Ballads.
Her eyes of tranquil wonder;
Her smoothly handed hair;
And calm her brow and bosom
While in shadow where
She stands by the valley window
Soft to the evening air.

In the tune of sweet Ben Lomond,
Sweet and timbre clear.
When falls her wistful cadence,
That forest and field could hear!
Rise and tender cadence,
And long in the dreaming ear.

Not yet: the sands are fleeting;
Not yet: the moments run.
The scales of Allan Water;
The tears in April sun.
And sings The Balliff's Daughter
The wistful lover of Islington.

In the charm, melodious hour!
When valley chimes, forbear!
The rainbow shower of grace-notes,
Of sounds how light, how fair!
The Lass with the Delicate Air?
The N. Cleghorn, in Atlantic.

The Mitten.

How frosty, bright, and clear,
How cozy as a kitten,
How at my side, her dear
Hand held in mine, for fear
It might slip through her mitten.

How bells jingled, I, absurd,
How her charms were deeply smitten,
How skinned onward like a bird,
How I stirred not a word,
How clasped hand and mitten.

How that makes the world go round;
How words were ever written,
How and Bessie's lips I found;
How we parted, on the ground
How her tiny mitten.

How it's contraband.
How I don't know how I was bitten.
How you, you understand,
How fellow got her hand,
How I got the mitten.

—[Chicago Record.

Ye Shore Lotte Man.
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Panama Hymn.

We join today the east and west,
The stormy and the tranquil seas.
O Father, be the bridal blest!
The earth is on her knees.

Thou, Thou didst give our hand the might
To hew the hemisphere in twain
And level for these waters bright
The mountain with the main:

In freedom let the great ships go
On freedom's errand, sea to sea—
The oceans rise, the hills bend low,
Servants of liberty.

The nations here shall flash through foam
And paint their pennons with the sun
Till every harbor is a home
And all the flags are one.

We join today the east and west,
The stormy and the tranquil seas.
O Father, be the bridal blest!
Earth waits it on her knees.

—[Wendell Phillips Stafford, in Atlantic.

HUMOR.

[Judge:] "Nick: Did you lay your heart
at her feet?
Knack: Yes; and she stubbed her toe
over it walking away.

[Smart Set:] Sometimes whole stories
are told in single sentences, scandals pub-
lished in a word:
"Wanted, a plain cook."

[Wisconsin Sphinx:] Emily: Have you
heard the latest?
Joe: No.
Emily: The student conference has
passed another tradition.

[London Punch:] Scene: Village con-
cert; squire's turn to sing.
Official: "Ope you gets on all right, sir.
It's been fairly good opp t' now.

[Sydney Bulletin:] Chief Clerk: If I
am wanted, I will be in with the manager.
Latest Acquisition: Yessir. An' if you
are not wanted, where will yer be?

[Columbia Jester:] Maude: There goes
Percy.
Claude: The horrid man! He beats his
wife up every morning!
Fraud: Yes; he gets up at 6 and she gets
up at 7.

[Newark News:] Kitty was awfully slow
learning that new dance."
"Who was her teacher?"
"Jack Handsome."
"Kitty wasn't so slow."

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "Well, will
you enlist if we fight Mexico?"
"Oh, I couldn't pass a physical examina-
tion for army duty. I've ruined my throat
shouting for war."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bacon: I see
searchlights are to be found mounted on
the observation platforms of some Western
railroad trains.
Egbert: I suppose that is so passengers
can see where they're not going.

[Boston Transcript:] Gibbs: I'd rather
like to know the secret of social success.
Dibbs: My boy, there are many secrets
of social success, but one of the most im-
portant is to be able to pretend you are hav-
ing a good time when you're not.

[Philadelphia Ledger:] "There goes that
Mrs. Gadabout. Do you know, I've heard
that her poor husband is absolutely tied to
her apron strings."
"Nonsense! I don't believe she's had an
apron on since they've been married."

[Washington Star:] "There are some oc-
cupations that a woman can't follow success-
fully. For instance, you couldn't expect her
to be a sailor."
"She might," replied the old salt, thought-
fully: "specially if she was a member of
the W.C.T.U."

[Houston Post:] "I want three after-

noons off a week and a fine letter of recom-
mendation, and—"
"But we'll let the letter of recommenda-
tion wait until you leave, I—"
"Nope, I get the letter now. I've tried get-
tin' them when I leave and I've never been
able to get a good one yet."

[Louisville Courier-Journal:] "Is the cub-
ist fad doing you any good?"
"Well, I don't have to hire a model any
more. The clothes-horse answers very
well."

[Boston Transcript:] Gibbs: His father
spent a fortune on that boy.
Dibbs: Why, I understand that the boy
did the spending.

[Liverpool Mercury:] "Get up, get up!
There's a burglar in the house," whispered
the penniless poet's wife.
"What of it? Let him find out his mis-
take for himself."

[Puck:] Mrs. McLuberty: Here's some
pills, Murty, that Mrs. Hogan was after
sindin' over fer yez. She says they'll either
kill or cure yez.
McLuberty (who is ill): Begorra, did
she say which they would do forst?

[Tit-Bits:] She: Did you enjoy the op-
era last night, Herr Schwartz?
He: No; I couldn't hear anything.
She: Why not?
He: Two ladies sat in front of me and
chatted the whole evening about how much
they loved music.

[Pittsburgh Post:] "Mrs. Alden has five
children; if there were seven more, how
many children would Mrs. Alden have?"
Several hands were raised.
"Anna may tell us," said teacher. "How
many children would she have, Anna?"
"Enough."

[Tit-Bits:] Little Lester, traveling on
the Continent with his mother, grew tired of
hearing nothing but French and German,
etc., spoken. One morning, hearing a roos-
ter's cock-a-doodle-doo, he exclaimed:
"Thank goodness! There's something that
speaks En. 'ish, anyway."

[Pittsburgh Post:] "How long shall I ar-
range my house party for?"
"Depends on the results you want."
"What do you mean?"
"If you want 'em all engaged to one an-
other, make it a week; if you want 'em all
mortal enemies for life, make it two weeks."

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] The Appli-
cant: Have you a vacancy in your tango
classes?
The Dancing Master: How old are you?
"Forty-three."

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EYE College for the benefit of students. Glasses
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"What is your weight?"
"Hundred and fifty."
"You'll have to go on the waiting list. I'm
not accepting tango pupils under 43 years
and 180 pounds."

[Detroit Free Press:] "When I marry I
will be for love only."
"Is that so?"
"Positively."
"And if some poor man proposes to you?"
"But he won't. I shall take good care not
to fall in love with any man who isn't able
to provide me with what luxuries I require."

[Judge:] "You can't write verse on some
subjects. Now, for instance, what poetry is
there in a pork chop?"
"I can see you've never been real hun-
gry."

[Life:] Crawford (in fashionable restau-
rant:) Don't order anything for me. I'm
not hungry.
Crabshaw: But you will be by the time
the waiter brings it.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] "I always be-
lieve in saving something for a rainy day."
"How much have you saved?"
"Oh, I haven't saved anything; but I be-
lieve in it."

[Yonkers Statesman:] Bacon: They
say she's a kleptomaniac.
Egbert: Can't help it, hey?
"No."
"Why don't she take something 'or it?"
"That's the trouble. She's doing that all
the time."

[Philadelphia Record:] "Give me an
illustration of the theory that every cloud
has a silver lining," said the teacher.
"When a feller is too sick to go to school,"
promptly replied the boy at the foot of the
class.

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.

[From The Times of April 29, 1914.]
THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m.,
northeast; velocity, 10 miles. Thermometer,
highest, 64 deg.; lowest, 54 deg. Forecast:
Unsettled weather.

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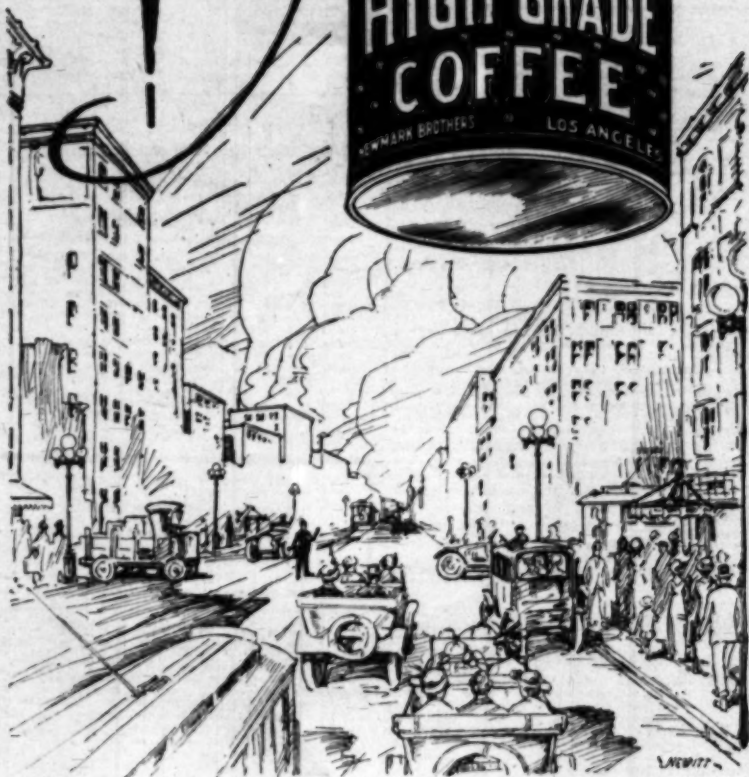
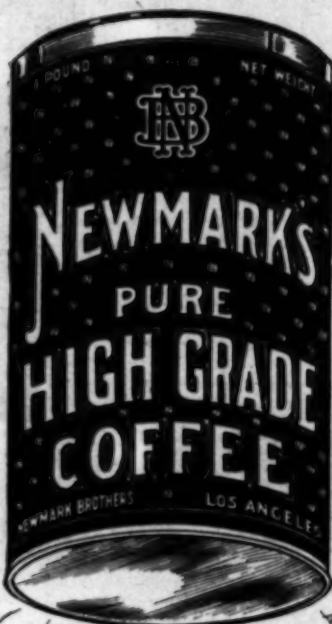
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SUNDAY MORNING

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of California.*

*Mexican War Forces England
to Come to Us for Her
Steady Supply.*

*Dutch - Shell Interests Re-
ported to Have Struck a
Gusher in Egypt.*

*Serious Breach Is Alleged in
Ranks of Western Ocean
Syndicate.*

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND DIRECT WIRE-LESS-CLIQUE DISPATCH.

LONDON, May 2.—The object of the purchase of the Union Oil Company of California by the British Union Oil Company is understood to be to get a fixed supply of oil for navy and mercantile steamship purposes from a source not influenced by the revolutionary troubles of Latin-America.

The company which is headed by Earl Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Pirrie, Sir William Owen Phillips of the Social Mail, will immediately construct a fleet of tank steamers to bring oil through the Panama Canal to England.

The capital of the company is \$80,000,000, mostly composed of 4 per cent. accumulative preferred shares with further participating profits.

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

THE WORLD'S NEWS

IN TODAY'S

*The Foremost Events of Yesterday's
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